NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day commenced business here, as a Merchant & Commission Agent.

DONALD DAVIDSON.

3. Prince Street Columbo 1st. July 1839.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of *Framjee Pestonjee*, in our Firm have ceased from this day, and the business of the Firm will in future be conducted under the same style of *Cursetjee Cowasjee, and Co.* by the remaining Partners.—Bombay 30th July, 1839.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

ખબર—કુમારા•નાંમની•વેપાર•કરનારી•
પેઢીનોથી•કરાંમજી•પેશતંનજીનો•લાગા•તથ
ધલાકો•આજથી•બંધ•કીધેછે•તયા•તે•પેઢ
ીનો•કારોબાર•કવે•પછેથી•એ•પેઢીનાં•
ભાકીનાં•પૈટીઆલાંમો•એજ•નાંમે•ચલાવશે
—તારીખ 30 મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૯ *
ખરશેદજી•કાવશજી•તથા•કુમપની

ON SALE at the Office of *Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee*, BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILLS due on presentation in SETS of £100 @ £200 Stg.—Bombay, 29th July, 1839.

TO-MORROW the 31st Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction the Books remaining unsold from yesterday's sale, as also the following articles—Several Dinner Sets, an Invoice of spare tops and bottoms for Argand Lamps; two beautifully chased lacquered Pedestals, with rich cut Argand Lamps, a quantity of piece Goods, Gunpowder in Cannister, Cheese and sundry other Articles.

AT NOON.—A powerful Grey Arab Charger that has been in Harness, is about 8 years old and stands 14-2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY Tuesday, the 30th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 11 A. M., a quantity of Coarse Woollen Cloth, Pieces of unbleached Madapollams, 100 Reams of Brown Paper, an Invoice of colored and plain engravings, (large and small) a few articles of Plate, a very beautifully enamelled Geneva Watch, a Gold Venetian Chain and Sevigne, Ladies Gold Rings, and other articles of Jewellery, a few Oil Paintings, Household furniture, Cooking Utensils, Sundries, &c.

AT NOON.

Twenty three Casks of Ship Flour, seventeen Casks of rejected Beer, (Tennant's) nine Casks ditto, (Hodgson's) and a few Casks of Swign.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 30th July, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have just received and exposed for Sale, an Invoice of Children's Toys, priced extremely moderate.—30th July 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO., have just received and exposed for Sale, an Invoice of Pianoforte Music recently imported, amongst which are the following.

WALTZES by "*Strauss*" viz Heimath Klange, Baden, Huldigungs, Tivoli, Gabrielen, Philomelen &c.

QUADRILLES by "*Bellini*" "*Dos Santos*" and "*Leo*"

OVERTURES and AIRS by "*Bellini*" "*Rimbault*," "*Geo Harris*"—"*Rossini*"-"*Barnett*," "*Duvernay*" "*Lammer*" &c.

Select GERMAN NATIONAL MELODIES by "*Mollwo* and *Derwort*."

SONGS viz.,—"*The zephyr*" "*My very particular friend*," "*He was such a nice young man*" "*Mr Bird of Beauty*" "*The Charming woman*" "*Love's life is all a Masquerade*" "*List to the Chime of the Distant Bell*" "*I have fled from thy magic*" "*Hark! the Echoing Horn!*" "*In the Days when we went gypseying*" "*The Rose of Kerry*" "*The Lass of gowrie*" "*I think of thee ever*" "*The Rose of Seaton Vale*" "*Huntsman rouse thee! hark the Horn!*" "*The fine young English Gentleman*" "*Gorious Sun! I joyous hail thee!*" and numerous others.—Bombay 30th July 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Warehouse of the undersigned.

An English built Stanhope on a Mail Coach Axle, in thorough repair.....Rs. 500

A capital 8 key'd Flute with spare head by Ruddel and Rose..... 120

A French Organ with 4 barrels and playing in fine style, many popular Airs..... 140

TERMS CASH,

W. W. BECK.

Appollo House, 30th July 1839.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1839.

A FEW TICKETS and Shares, warranted undrawn in the fifth day's drawing in the above Lottery are for sale with *Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at.....Rs.		200
Half Ditto.....	"	100
Quarter Ditto.....	"	50
One eighth Ditto.....	"	25

Terms, Cash.

The Sixth day's drawing took place on 19th Instant.

Rich State of the Wheel.

1 Prize of.....			Rs.	50,000
1 Ditto of.....			,,	20,000
2 Ditto of....5,000	each....		,,	10,000
26 Ditto of.... 1000	,,	....	,,	26,000
26 Ditto of.... 500	,,	....	,,	13,000

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1839. No. 3260.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE advertiser begs to acquaint the public that he has opened an Office in the Fort, Military Square, for the transaction of business in framing Petitions, Bonds, Deeds, Indentures &c. He binds himself to execute all business he may receive satisfactorily to parties, and with the utmost despatch.

C. D. MOORE.

Bombay, 30th July 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 27th July 1839.

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, July 27th, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The fall of rain which has been almost uninterrupted since Monday, has nearly put a stop to business.—

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Is in little enquiry at present and prices have undergone a slight decline. We find the following purchases on our returns, vizt.

100 Bales old Dholera.....@ Rs 121 8 0 ₹ Cdy.
200 Ditto Broach.....@ „ 140 8 0 ₹ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—No shipments have been made during the week. The intelligence of the measures taken by the Siam Rajah to suppress the trade has still further depressed the spirits of holders.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—The market has been quiet during the week, and the only transaction reported is 336 Candies of Swedish Iron at Rs 57 ₹ Candy, which is a decline of about Rs 2 ₹ Candy on previous prices.

COCHINEAL.—Has been in better enquiry. 5000 lbs. of black sold some time since for arrival, having been re-sold at Rs 3 and 12 annas ₹ lb

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the past week have been upon a limited scale and the following are all that appear on our Returns.

MADAPOLLAMS	(*grey*)—	8 Bales 45 Inches sold..@ Rs.	5	0	0 p. p
Do.	do.—	5 do.....do....do....@ „	5	1	56 p. p.
Do.	do.—	5 do..60 do. & 24 yds..@ „	6	2	0 p. p
Do.	do.—	2 do.....@ „	6	0	0 p. p.
Do.	do.—	2 do.....@ „	7	0	0 p. p.
Do.	do.—	500 do.....@ „	4	0	0 p. p.
DIMITY	NETT.—	2 Cases.....@ „	3	1	0 p. p.
Do.	Do.—	2 do.....@ „	4	0	0 p. p.
LAPPETS	—	1959 Pieces.....@ „	2	1	25 p. p.
Do	SCARFS.—	7 Cases 3 yds.....@ „	1	3	0 p. p.-

TWIST NULE.—84	Bales.			
No. 50	16800	lbs .. ..@ Rs	10¾	annas ₹ lb.
No. 60	16800	do .....@ „	11¼	do. ditto.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The Four ₹ Cent Loans have again began to decline and have fallen to a discount of 1¼ ₹ cent. We have heard of no transactions in five ₹ cent Paper.

BILLS ON LONDON.—We have heard of no alteration in rates but those lately current are barely supported.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—There are no Govt. bills offering, but shipments of Rupees are being diminished.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—The vessels now laid on are making slow progress in loading at 65s | to 6-8s | ₹ ton the rate to the former port being at present the highest.

DO. TO CHINA.—Is almost nominal at Rs 17 to Rs 18 ₹ Candy. The Thomas Coutts is under despatch, and the Ann and Triumph are loading.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy	Sell
	Rs. as	Rs. as
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	108-8	108-12
From No 1151 to No 3000.....		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 } ₹ cent premium on goods in bond	109 4	109-8
From No 3001 to No. 6000 }		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 }	110-4	110-8
From No 6001 to No. 10,000 }		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	111-12	112
From No 10001 to No. 15,200 }		
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	112	112-4
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	105	105-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's Rs.....	98-8	99-12
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 Quite Nominal....	115	115-8

Course of Exchange.		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on Calcutta @	30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102	102-8
Bills on Madras @	30 ditto....ditto ₹ 100	101	101-8
Bills on Canton @	60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.		208
Bills on London @	6 months sight.....	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @	30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	2- ¼	2

Price of Bullion and Species	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....	220-12	221
German Crowns ₹ 100.....	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg....	10-2	10-4
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolalls..None in.. the market.....	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.....ditto.....	104	104-4

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London.....	2 S 0 *a* 3 0 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do
Ditto to Madras.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0 do
Ditto to Singapore.....	2 0 0 do
Ditto Bussorah.....	3 0 0 do
Ditto Bushire.....	28 0 do

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

WHAT IS EVERY BODY'S BUSINESS IS NOBODY'S BUSINESS. Such Mr. Editor was the observation made to me a few day's since, when conversing with a public officer, who has the comfort of the community greatly at heart, and who, as far as his own department is concerned, contributes to it I believe to the utmost of his power. The *immediate subject of conversation* which drew forth the remark I have quoted, was the present state of the *Warden Road*, the mischief done to it by the Encroachments of the Sea, consequent on the removal of the Rocks which acted as a Barrier against the Waves, until the contractor was permitted to break, dig and remove those Barriers at his pleasure. The obstruction to the Breeze on the one hand, and to the view of pedestrians and Equestrians on the other, by the unseemly heaps of road materials piled up on the windward side of the Road, on a height in many cases exceeding that of the loftiest carriage. The annoyance occasioned to all parties by the intrusion of a host of Dhobies who have of late years carried on their labours in that quarter. And the danger incurred by all whom business or pleasure took there daily from the Dhobies loose Tattoos and Bullocks wandering up and down the Road ad libitum. And *the immediate object of this letter* is to endeavour to elicit information, from whomsoever may be able to afford it, as to the parties whose business it really is, to protect the public from these Encroachments and nuisances, in view to their speedy removal.

My attention has been more particularly recalled to the cirmumstances detailed above at this time, from having witnessed on Saturday Evening, the fall of a Lady with and from her Horse, from one of the nuisances in question viz. a Dhobees stray Tattoo, which no exertions on the part of those who attempted his removal could induce to vacate the position he had assumed on the middle of the Road, and the narrow escapes of others from similar accidents within the last few weeks. There are other and more serious nuisances, growing up and one of them calculated to affect not only the comfort but the health of all residents on the line of road in question. I allude to the growth of the mangrove, which is springing up from the removal of the former rocky Bottom, in places where it was never seen before; And already shows in more than one spot, by the effluvia emitted from the mud collecting round its roots, what is to be expected from it, if the young plants be not removed as they arise either by those, who have benefited by the materials taken from this part of the Island, during the last seven on eight years, or by the public departments under whose permission or authority, this growing nuisance has been created.

I need hardly add that the Warden Road was formed originally by Government in 1812 | 13 by the labour chiefly of the distressed Emigrants from Katty War and Kutch, as a drive for healthful recreation, or that it is the only drive to which the public can resort during the prevalence of the violent North Westers of February, March and April and frequently of May with the certainty of being free from the clouds of dust which assail them on all the other Roads of the Island. I ought not perhaps to omit to say that I am prepared to prove to the satisfaction of any competent authority that all the nuisances I have described are the growth of the last few years and only require the prompt and efficient exercise of the power, which I suppose to be vested in some public officer, or other in this place, to prevent or abate nuisances, to be put down without the slightest difficulty, or the smallest well founded complaint on the parties removed, Dhobees, stone Diggers &c. &c. | that their rights have been in any way interfered with, in removing them from this quarter.

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, 29th July 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 30TH JULY, 1839.

	Morn.		Ev	
Tuesday.....	1	37	1	58
Wednesday.....	2	16	2	36
Thursday.....	2	55	3	13
Friday.....	3	36	3	5

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 27th. Capt. Patrick Henderson, 42d M. N. J. from England.
Do. Capt. W. Mackintosh 5th Regt. Bengal N. I. from Do.
Do. Lieut Chas. Mellersh Do Do. from Do.
Lieut. A. F. Macpherson, 43rd Regt. Begl. N. I. Do.
Do. Major Osburne, European Regt. from Aden.
Do. Capt. M. Willoughby, Artillery, from Do.
Do. 22d Cornet A. C. Ploden, Bengal Nizam's cavalry. from Ellichpore.

DEPARTURES.—None:

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

In the Port, on the 28th Instant, Mary relict of the late Conductor Joseph Wilson, Pension Estabt. aged 55 years.

Near Kotiana in Kattawar on the morning of the 10th July, Lieut. John Jessop 12th Regt. N. I. in his 31st year, most deeply & deservedly regretted by his brother officers. In Lieut. Jessop the service has lost a good and zealous officer, his brother officers a sincere friend, and the native part of the Regiment a kind and obliging superior, whose memory will long be cherished by them.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 26th. Barque Ossmany, Meya Jan, Naiquedah, from Mocha 7th July, Aden 15th July.

Passengers—150 Pilgrims.

27th. The East India Company's Brig Taptee, A. H. Gordon, Commanding, from Aden.

Passengers.—As per Couriers Extra, of the 28th Instant.

DEPARTURES.

July 27th Ship Thomas Coutts, R. E. Warner, Master to China.

Passengers—Daniell Esq. William Dallas, Esq. Capt. Jufurd, Mr. Warner.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Bushire ..	1st Augt.
Ditto.....	.....ditto.....	Suez and Aden.. ..	16th Sept.
Ann.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China.. ..	5th Augt.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co.....	Bordeaux .	
British Merchant....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool .	1st Augt.
Triumph.....	Remington & Co.....	Wampoa & Sengapoor	2d Augt.
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	Liverpool.	10th Augt.
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London ..	3d do.
Thetis.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	Ditto.	1st Augt.
Hector.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	Columbo..	28th July.
Eamont.....	Frith & Co.....	Penang&c.	Ditto.
Mahamoody.....	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras...	end of July.
Lady Wilmot Horton	Bhicajee Rustomjee..	Zanzibar..	
Ida.....	Frith and Co..... ..	Trincomallie ..	28th July
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter & Co..	Liverpool.	in all Augt.
Syria.....	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Calcutta..	1st Augt.
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co...	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Alanker.....	McVicar Burn & Co...		
John Denniston.....	Grey & Co.....	Calcutta..	28th July.
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Sir Herbert Compton..	Cursetjee Cawjee & Co.		
Lady Grant.....	KhemchundMotichund.		
Futtay Rahimoo....	Hajee Jaikudya.....		
Swallow.....	Skinner & Co.....	Calcutta..	with desp.
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.....	London ..	15th Augt.
Gleneig.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	in all Augt.
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

₹ *H. C. Vessels.*—Receiving Ship Hastings.

„ „ „	Steamer Semiramis.	
„ „ „	" Indus.	
„ „ „	" Zenobia.	
„ „ „	" Berenice.	
„ „ „	Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.	
„ „ „	Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.	
„ „ „	Sloop of War Elphinston.	
„ „ „	Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.	
„ „ „	Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.	

Brig Taptee.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune, Earl of Clare, Ardaseer Fazerabany, Narsew, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Helen, Ruby Hydrooze, Ardaseer, Regia, Soobrow, Mary Gordon, and Ossmaney.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Barque A. Gracie.

His Higiness Imaum of Mascut—Brig of War Tauze.
Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.—Brig Nasery.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
Colombo.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	London ..	10th March
Bombay.....	.....Do	do.. ..	24th April
Childe Harold.....	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	20th May
Isabella.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	do.. ..	10th April
Herculean.....	..... Do.....	Liverpool..	20th May
Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	do	20th May
Kingston.....	W. N. & Co.....	do.. ..	18th April
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co....	do.. ..	27th April
Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	do.. ..	14th May
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly..	In Feb
Buteshire.....	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	30th April
Buckinganshire....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust	
Severn.....	..... Do.....	Calcutta..	
Paquet d'Havana....	.....	do.....	
Emilia.....	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Rio... ...	1st Jan
Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co.....	London ..	2nd Feb
George Canning.....	Foster & Co	do. ..	Early July.
Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	end of May.
Herald.....	Ritchee S. & Co.....	do. ..	1st June.
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	do.	end of May.
Berkshire.....	.....	do.	In August.
Owen Glendower....	.....	do.	25th May.
Niagra.....	.....	Shields. ..	3d do.
Salsett.....	.....	do.	5th May
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co..	Liverpool	In June.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Mill & Co..	do.	1st do.
Grace.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.	
Regular.....	Ritchie & Co..	do.	20th May.
Hero.....	W. A. & Co.....	Clyde	25th do.
Malabar.....	.....	Liverpool..	5th July.

From Singapore—Asia Felix,
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Harsinger, Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey and Futta Salam.
„ *Salam*—American Brig Waverly.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE,---JULY 17.

Reports have been in circulation during the last week of the Probability of resistance on the part of Dost Mahomed's Sons at, or near Ghiznee, and we have anxiously waited until the last moment, in expectation of news of the arrival of the 1st Division of the Army, before that city, which we calculated upon receiving ere this.

A letter from Quetta dated 20th June, confirms the movements of the Army of the Indus, given in the Supplement to our last number, and also furnishes us with further interesting particulars.

Our letters *direct* from Lahore give assurance of perfect tranquillity, but the contumacy of Shere Sing, Runjeet Sing's second son, may ere long interrupt this; our correspondent, however, thinks that he will see the futility of his attempts, and that he will present himself at the coronation of Khurruch Sing.

Matters at Jeypore and Joudpore appear to wear as bad an aspect as they possibly well could. The news of the decisive steps, now taken by our Government, will, it is supposed, presently bring these *rebels* to their senses.

Quetta in Shawl, June 20th, 1839.

We have little news from Candahar, with the exception of the march of the troops enroute to Cabul, as follows:---On the 15th, the 1st column moved off, composed of the Head Quarters. All the Cavalry, 2 troops of the Horse Artillery, the Camel Battery, the Engineer Department, the Field Commissariat, 1st Brigade of Infantry, 4th Local Horse, and Wing of of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry, under Command of Sir Willoughby Cotton. On the 16th the 2d column, composed of the Shah's Force, the Political Department, and 1 Troop of Bombay Horse Artillery. On the 17th the 3d column, composed of the Heavy Ordinance, 1st Brigade Bombay Infantry, 4th Brigade Bengal Infantry, Field Hospitali and Poonah Local Horse, under Command of General Wilshire. The 48th Regiment N. I. the European Foot Artillery, one of the Shah's Regiments; and the 4, 18 pounders, under Lieutenant Hawkins, remain behind for the present, and form the garrison of Candahar, when the 48th Regiment is relieved by the 43rd, which is about to bring on a convey of stores and Provision from Quetta, the former Regiment will go on with the Escort, and the latter take its place at Candahar. We have just received most melancholy accounts of the convoy now on its way from Shikarpore to this under a wing of the 42d N. I., and a detachment of the 23d Bombay N. I. Official letters have come in, reporting, the death of Ensign Beaufort of the 42d the Quarter Master Sergeant of the same corps, Assistant Surgeon Halloran of the Bombay Establishment, in Medical Charge of the detachment, and a number of the men. The mortality is attributed, to exposure to extreme heat, want of water, and overfatigue. Cholera had also made its appearance among them, and they had sent in from Bhaug to Dadur for Medical assistance, but as the Assistant Surgeon at the latter post, was without a particle of Medicine of any kind, no aid could be rendered them.

The Natives of the Country consider it almost certain death to venture across this desert during the hot season, and the Inhabitants generally desert Cutch Gundava, and resort to the elevated plateaus of Bellochistan at this season of the year. It is much to be regretted that some other route, such as that through Moultan is not attempted. For we must have parties constantly coming on with Treasure and Stores, to the imminent danger of their lives, till such time as the Kybur pass is opened. Every letter from Candahar teems with accounts of the depredations of the Ghilzies; the whole of the Camels of the Officers of the Camel Battery, of Majors Hugh, Garden, Sage, and Mr. Hammond have been carried off, in spite of every precaution in sending out strong Escorts with them. No one can yet form a conjecture as to whether Dost Mahamed will fight or not. I believe, he does not even know himself, for much will depend upon the result of our negociations, and the feelings his Chiefs shew, when we approach near to them. His son is said to be fortifying Ghiznee, and the troops expect to meet with opposition at Kelat Ghilzee, some 5 or 6 marches from Candahar; but all is as yet buried in uncertainty. The Ghilzee Chiefs have lately played the Political Gentlemen a pretty trick; after lengthened negociations, they agreed to give in for a consideration; and 10,000 Rupees with a Koran was sent them by the Shah. They very cooly pocketed the money, and returned the Koran, saying "they could have nothing to say to Infidels," since then, we hear they have joined Dost Mahomed. How the circumcised Philistimes must have laughed.

Lieutenant Harriott, of the Lancers, has been appointed Baggage Master to the Cavalry Division, and Lieutenant Duncan of the Artillery, Adjutant to the Bengal Artillery. We have lost no Officers as yet at Candahar, but several are in a most precarious state, the forward move will do them all good.

P. S. These reports about a fight near Candahar, our taking the Guns, Sales Brigade being attacked, the Chiefs having come in, &c., are all fudge.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Candahar, 3rd June, 1839.

At a Native General Court Martial, assembled in Camp, on the 28th ultimo, Alle Buksh Khan, a Sepoy attached to the Infantry Escort of the Envoy and Minister of the Court of Shah Soojah ool Moolk, was arraigned on the following Charges. 1st---for direct disobedience of orders on the morning of the 14th May, in refusing to shave his beard 2nd For highly insubordinate conduct in having on the morning of the 15th Instant, refused to attend punishment drill, when duly warned for it by Opunhut Sing, Subadar of the Infantry Escort.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision. Finding. The Court find the prisoner. Allee Buksh Khan, guilty of the Charges exhibited against him. Sentence. The Court sentence the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour in such place, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct for a period of two lunar years.

The Court beg respectfully to add that as "Corporal punishment" is prohibited, and as "Dismissal from the Service" is desired by the prisoner, and also considering the peculiar position of the Escort in an Envoy and Ministers in a foreign country, the Court have been induced to award the present punishment as the only one likely to prove beneficial to the discipline of the Escort, to which the prisoner is attached.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) J. KEANE,
Commander-in-Chief.

The Prisoner to be sent to the Quarter guard of the senior Native Regiment of the Division of Infantry, where he will be retained as a prisoner till an opportunity occurs of sending him under an Escort to the Provinces, where he will be made over to the Political Agent of Loodianah, in order that he may undergo the punishment awarded him. His name to be struck off the Escort.

Monsieur Court is expected at Lahore in three or four days, having been, with his Corps, recalled from Peshawur. General Ventura has left the British Camp with the Sikh forces, and encamped 7 miles from it. Monsiur Anitabili is to remain with Now Nehal Sing in the Government of Peshawur. The Rajah Dihan Sing continues Premier, and all the other places are to be kept by those who held them in the Maharajah's life time; the Army---in fact every thing, is to be kept on the same footing as formerly. Kurruck Sing has made over his private forces and the country he held, to his brother-law Mungul Sing.

Shair Sing, who had not been near the Maharajah since the departure of the Governro General, and who did not even attend the funeral ceremonies of his father (the late Maharajah;) is now said to be raising troops, but this is not believed by our correspondent, who says "he is too wise for that, & I should not be astonished to see him at the coronation; he has been written to come in.

A few days before the poor Mahrajah died, he gave away to Fukeers, gold and silver howdahs, elephants, horses, saddles and bridles, of the most costly articles covered with jewels, and precious stones of all kinds and descriptions, gold and silver plates, precious stones, shawls, cows, buffalows, hard cash, or gold silver, &c. &c. amounting, people say, to a crore of Rs. The late Mahrajah, from the day of his illness to that of his death, must have given away to Fukeers, Brahmins, &c. nearly three Crores of Rs. including what he sent to Gaya and Juggurnauth.

We have been favoured with a letter from a friend at Simla with the following information, we lay it before the public, *môt a môt* as it comes from a source on which we place some dependence.

"A letter has been intercepted from the Ameers of Scinde to Dost Mahomed, this was managed through the zeal and intelligence of a young Officer (we are not permitted to publish his name) of the Bengal Army, but we may add the hope that the Government will handsomely reward his services.

It would now seem that an open rupture with the Scindians inevitable; indeed so prevalent is this belief among the troops beyond the Indus, that it has raised the spirits of the whole *Corps 'armee*; it is also said, and this reports is borne out by many circumstances, that the Persians have actually reached Herat with an Army of forty or fifty thousand men, this at all events confirms the intelligence which has been received by the overland Mail.

Confirmatory of the above rumours Government has received an express from Bhooj (the seat of the British Resident in Scinde) which puts it in possession of the intrigues of the Ameers; we may therefore look for the immediate assembly of a force for the subjugation of the Scinde states and---though it has hardly been remarked on as yet, the fact will not escape future animadversion,---that Sir John Keane, on landing in Scinde, instead of acting up to his instructions, patched up a treaty with the head-strong chiefs of this country which common sense ought to have told the dullest of his suite must soon fall to pieces.

It is not therefore too much to conceive that Dost Mahomed aware of the succour he may expect from Scinde and Persia, and with his knowledge, that the advance of the British Army has not been aided by scientific of even prudential arrangements, but is entirely owing to a series of contingencies, which ought not to have been admitted into calculation, will concentrate all his strength, and inspire such energy into his people as to prevent the Khyber Pass or at all events Kabool falling the easy acquisition to Shah Soojah that has been anticipated, for Dost Mahomed is an acknowledged able warior, and will prove his right to this character before he has done with the Army now in the field, that Britons (for the Shah, the impotent, impudent Shah must be thrown aside in such arguments) will eventually scale the walls of Kabool there can be no doubt, but not without a stubborn opposition!

The Governor General's attention at this moment in constantly turned towards Nepaul, and as the late Lord Castlereagh would say war there depends upon the holding up a finger—indeed it appears invitable—unless the Rajah should again knucie under, which does not appear likely, but Government will of course endeavour to keep him in play until affairs in Kabool are settled."

(*From another Simla Correspondent.*)

Nothing particular stirring here just now, though the lull which has allowed the excitement caused by Runjeet Sing's death, will no doubt not last long, as news, of evil import, are abroad. Orders have been forwarded to Ferozepoor, for the immediate despatch of the 5th N. I. to Bukkur, consequent on the hostile position taken up by the Scindeans.

AGRA UKHBAR,--JULY 18.

AGRA.—The 5th Native Infantry are under orders for Bukkur to proceed by water. It is also said a Cavalry Corps will proceed thither to be employed against Khelat

The Jodhpoor force will be supplied entirely from Nusseerabad and Neemuch, with the exception of a body of Sappers and Miners from Delhee.

At Shikarpoor the Agency were becoming "well housed." 12 houses having been already erected. MR. Ross, reached this place in ten days from Ferozepoor.

The ashes or caput mortum of Runjeet Singh are under conveyance to Hurdwar, by an immense crowd, at the rate of three miles a day. A sum of one million is also on its way to be presented to the lazy vermin who as Brahmins reside at Hurdwar.

On the morniug of the 15th, 60 minute guns were fired from the ramparts of the Fort, on the occasion of Runjeet's death.

SIMLA.--*9th July*.--Mr. Maddock, the Chief Secretary to Government, is most seriously indisposed; a consultation of Drs. Drummond, Handyside and Laughton, on his case took place a few days ago.

Lieut. Colonel Roberdeau of the 4th Cavalry has also been dangerously ill, he is now slowly recovering; it is supposed, he will have to return to Europe.

The latest letters received at Simla by the Overland mail, are dated 18th May, an extraordinary short space of time for them to reach these Ultra Montague regions.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.---JULY 12.

The Shipping Reports of this morning announced the arrival of the *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Crow, from Sydney 28th April, and the *D. Auvergue*, Huguet, from South Australia 18th May.

It will be seen, an Official Notice from the Post Master General, which we insert above, that in consequence of the non-arrival of several dawks from Bombay, the closing of the packets for the *Water Witch* is delayed until 5 P. M. this evening: in fact the *Water Witch* will not go until the Bombay Mail of the 1st instant arrives bringing with it, the Bombay letters for England via Aden, Suez, &c.

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Eliza*, Heywood, from the Mauritius 9th June.---*July* 13.

It will be seen by a Government Notification, which we insert above, that the *Water Witch* will leave Cooly Bazar in tow of the *Enterprize* at noon this day.---*July* 13.

CALCUTTA COURIER.---JULY 13.

We are informed that upwards of 5000 letters had been received at the Post Office up to the closing of the dawk yesterday evening, in addition to Packets from the Eastward and New South Wales. Few of these had been forwarded from Madras, and none from our Bombay friends. Had a powerful Steamer been available and to touch at Madras and Ceylon, it is not saying too much that this large number would have been doubled.

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Fourth Day's Drawing; July 10, 1839.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3184 3376 3039 2179 59 and 4671 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each,

Nos. 2169 108 239 3212 641 2248 993 1152 838 and 4501 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each,

Entitled to a Ticket each by paying 50 Rupees for the Last Two Days.

3838	2169	3998	3107	1816	1312	2352	3094	862	1058
3502	293	4004	3385	108	2305	1431	980	2917	2518
2186	239	3008	2150	2550	607	4539	924	1447	4808
1505	1905	2822	4417	2479	2908	1110	1604	2288	602
3321	1641	946	3383	184	4298	533	3698	3011	3128
3862	3837	3731	2331	4227	1550	2903	1004	4675	392
91	1143	766	4632	919	3728	4530	1047	3800	119
4118	2353	4415	3487	1904	2150	707	3738	1096	2948
319	2903	3269	1

been understood that the sailing powers of H. M.'s Ships *Conway* and *Volage*, were to be tested on Wednesday last, a good many spectators assembled to witness the evolutions. The hour fixed on for starting was two P. M. when the *Volage* got under weigh in beautiful style. The ease of her evolutions and the judicious way in which her sail was set, drew forth the admiration of all who witnessed the way in which she tacked in and out of the Roads. The *Conway* shortly after weighed and shewed herself to no less advantage *than the Volage*.

We have often wondered that when several Men-of-War are in the Roads together, that their relative sailing qualities under equal advantages of wind and weather and the angles to which the vessels may severally incline are not put to trial. Such might be conducted in the offing with much accuracy and very great benefit to the Service.

Mr. Frere.---We regret to announce the decease of Mr. Frere of the Civil Service, late Acting Assistant Judge of Coimbatore. Mr. Frere was a young man of great talent and his premature decease is deeply to be lamented.

Maulmain.---We have accounts from Maulmain to the 12th June furnishing intelligence from the Residency at Ameerapoora to the 25th May, at which date all continued tranquil, tho' the appointment of three of Tharawadie's Sons to command at Rangoon, Bassein and Toungengoo, with a large Force in each Province, looks indicative of an expected storm. Our own correspondent however does not even allude to any probability of hostilities over the water.

Rumours of the Day.---Some of the rumoured changes in the Supreme Court, as given by our daily cotemporary, are we are told without any foundation. Our authority assures us that whatever reason there may be for supposing that Mr. Minchin will succeed Mr. Norton, and a more talented and eloquent successor our present Advocate General, could not desire---the appointment of Clerk of the Crown, will fall to the lot of either of the two other gentlemen of the bar, of longer standing than Mr. Smythe. viz. Mr. Teed, or Mr. Fullerton, the latter of whom has been already pretty fortunate, since besides being one of the Commissioners in the Petty Court, he has held the lucrative appointment of Sherriff of Madras, no less than three times!

Mr. Norton.---We regret to learn that Mr. Norton the Advocate General met with a severe accident whilst playing at the Club Fives Court. He was, it seems, struck by a ball on the temple, which knocked him down senseless, and it was with some difficulty that he was restored to consciousness.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 30th JULY, 1839.

Notice.—Is hereby given for general information, that the Overland Packet to be conveyed by the Zenobia Steamer to the Persian Gulf, will be closed at this office on Thursday next the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

E. E. Elliot.---*Post Master Genl. Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 29th July* 1839.

The *Zenobia*, we are happy to hear, is already prepared and all ready for Sea.

The public were at length apprised, by a salute from the Battery, of the departure of the Honble the Governor and Family for Dapoorie, at an early hour on Saturday the 27th.

We hear rather unfavourable accounts of the health of the native troops at Aden. It has been reported to us, that a fourth of the Sepoys are almost always in Hospital, and of a species of complaint that the medical men think can only be effectually removed, by change of climate. The Europeans succeed better, both officers and men, though the former, and more particularly the married portion, have been occasional sufferers. The settlement was proceeding tranquilly and prosperously.

We have received the following from an unknown correspondent.

"I send you an abstract from a letter dated Alexandria 4th July, relative to the Opium trade which perhaps you may think of some interest.

The children of the Celestial empire, at least such as drink water from the well of Confucius, the Bhudists of Siam---the followers of the Prophet, and the learned loiterers on the cloisters of Oxford, all seem to unite in a simultanious effort to put a stop to the production of the noxious drug in India, where the cultivation of the Poppy has been so long encouraged, by the short sighted policy of its rulers. The day of settlement has come, and the only question now to be decided is, "who will pay the reckoning?" Q.

Extract from a letter dated Alexandria 4th July 1839

"We regret to say, that not the least encouragement can be held out for the transmission of Malwa Opium to this part of the world, for, independent of the heavy transit duty which our Pasha would levy upon it, we know of no market in the Levant or any part of the Mediterranean where it might find an outlet. In fact the Drug is one of the principal articles of export from Turkey, and large quantities of the Turkey opium have been conveyed annually to China, we believe, directly by the Americans, and indirectly by re-shipments from England and America; so that the Turkish Government, which has a large stock on hand at present, will be placed in almost as great a predicament with respect to its disposal, as the Government and merchants of India, in consequence of the suppression of the trade with China."

We have restricted our Ed: matter as much as possible to day, to make room for the European intelligence just received, and also for some rather interesting notices from the Army, as well as other incidental matters, found in our *Delhi* Cotemporary, which reached us yesterday.

We beg to call our Reader's attention to the letter signed X. Y. Z. in our columns to-day. Surely there ought to be some authority equal to cope with the nuisances described, which put the lives of the community in danger, and turn from a pleasure into a penance, a ride along roads, constructed as much for the public recreation as convenience.

We have translated the following article from the *Debats*, as the most candid exposition we have yet seen of the views of the French Press, on the future destiny of Egypt. It is not written with the usual ability of that Paper, nor is it consistent in all its parts, nor does it observe that caution usually found in diplomatic papers, so that it may be inferred,—in confirmation of a statement in the French Journals that Marshall Soult had dissolved the government connection with the Press,—that the *Debats* is among the number of the cashiered. Whatever therefore it may say now, can be received only as a sentiment of the Press, and not of the Government as formerly—Under whatever disguises the French Press, which we believe represents fairly the sentiments of the French People, may attempt to conceal its real views, nobody who has ever lived any time among that people can entertain a doubt, that there is still a strong hankering after the flesh pots of Egypt. Accordingly when any thing occurs, that can be construed into an encroachment, or, in the most remote degree, would point at that country as an object of ambition to any other power, the vials of her wrath are immediately uncorked and out comes a burst of opinion of "singuliere et inouïe unanimeté," denouncing such power as an Enemy to France. The taking of Aden by the Government of India no doubt is the cause of the present movement, as may be gathered from the allusion to the jealousies of Bombay and Calcutta, though we confess ourselves utterly unable to comprehend what can be meant by the use of the word "*jalousies*." We know no other act of the Government at home or of this, that could, by the most jesuitical or tortuous construction, be held to convey the impression that England has any views upon Egypt, or meditates any change of policy to that which she has, for so many years, maintained, in harmony with France. The taking of Aden has just as much to do with the taking of Egypt, as the taking of Corfu would have, and with as much and better reason, might it be contended by the Emperor that in holding this Island we threatened his Empire, as that Egypt is threatened by the possession of Aden. The very position of this place appears to be unknown to the Press of Europe, even the *Augsburg Gazette*, certainly not one of the worst informed Journals, having described it very lately as the Gibraltar of the Persian Gulph. But the *Debats* falls into an extraordinary contradiction, in first stating that it is quite convinced England has no ambitious views upon Egypt and then arguing that it has, and that that must ever create a division in the political relations of the two countries. We are rather surprised that the French Press should have taken up this question so very decidedly, considering the forbearance that has been shewn by the great mass of the Press of England upon the question of Algeirs, and the numerous aggressions since made, and we think it may fairly be contended that if ever it should become the interest or policy of England to take possession of Egypt, that it would be quite enough to say to France, in reply to any opposition from her "Look to Algeirs" The capture of the country, would of course depend upon the strongest naval Power, whichever might be proved to be so, and we have no doubt that Old England would maintain her ancient reputation.

It is with the most lively satisfaction, we observe that, at length, the most important of the Public Journals have recognised, and proclaimed as the only true, the only national policy, that policy that for two years past we have never ceased to preach. Without taking to ourselves the honor of having brought the whole French Press into our views, we may be permitted at least to feel proud in seeing it follow us, upon a ground that we were the first to choose. The following Extract from the *Journal des Debats*, from which we have already had so often occasion to cite, will demonstrate to our Readers whether we have the right to be so.

"Do the Foreign Journals suppose that France interests herself little in the East, and that she is very indifferent as to all that may happen there? For some time past the correspondence, said to be addressed from Paris, has unceasingly proclaimed, that we are a people occupied only with little domestic disputes and that we trouble ourselves little with the affairs of Europe. We can easily see that they would wish this to be true, but we firmly believe that it is not so.

By the side of this reproach of indifference, with which the foreign Journals charge us, we find another sufficiently contradictory, that we entertain, as regards the East, projects and plans the most chimerical. Are we too careless or are we too ambitious? let them pronounce. For our part we do not see, in the reflections that the question of the East has called forth from the different French Journals, any signs either of indifference or of ambition;---what we have remarked, on the contrary, is the attention that the press has given to this great question, interrupting its daily quarrels to treat of it; there is also the singular and unheard of unanimity on this question—All the Journals, whatever their colour or shade, have had instrintively the same idea, the same sentiment---All have said; let not Egypt be sacrificed to the hatred of Constantinople and to the jealousies of Bombay and Calcutta; but all have said likewise, let not the Ottoman Empire perish; let us uphold it as far as we are able, and if we must abandon it, let it not become a bequest to the profit of one Power or of two—

This Policy, in which all the Journals agree without understanding or concert, is evidently a national Policy---What is there in it that is either timid or Chimerical?

All the Journals are agreed that we ought to support Egypt---Once more, where is there either indifference or temerity in this? We have no pretensions whatever to possess ourselves of Egypt; God forbid! only we say to England; form no ambitious projects upon Egypt, for we will oppose you there. And as we are quite convinced, for our part, that England thinks no more of possessing itself of Egypt than France does, these cautions given by the Press are without danger and can in no respect disturb the English alliance; they serve only to show to England what is the sentiment of France in regard to Egypt, and that on this question we might perhaps, at a given moment, have an interest opposed to hers, that we are with her for the maintenance of Turkey against the ambition of Russia, but that, according to our view, the maintenance of Turkey does not warrant the destruction of Egypt. Thus we have with England interests in common and interests distinct, and this difference in the sentiments of England and our own, the whole Press has drawn, with more or less good will expressed towards England; but all have done it, because it is the very essence of our alliance with England, because it is only abroad that there are French who would consent obsequiously to follow in the wake of England. No! we are with England upon certain points; we are by the side of England on certain other points, and this is true in the East as in the West. Our policy is in no respect confounded or incorporated in that of England. It is separate, it is independent; and it is therein its strength lies. We support England at Constantinople, and we controul her at Alexandria. There is in that neither timidity nor ambition.

Semaphore 21 June.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has decided that there is nothing in Mr. Sturmer's case (the vicar and school-master of Hayes) to require ecclesiastical proceedings against him, as prayed by the parishioners.

Count Meden, the Russian consul at Alexandria, dined *tête-à-tête* with Mehemet Ali, at the new palace of Rasseteen on the 12th ult. It is the first instance of the kind in Egypt, and one among many proofs of the influence of Russia in her councils.

The foreign ambassadors were splendidly entertained by the Lord Mayor on Friday.

The youthful and beautiful Miss Kirwan was on Thursday received as a nun at the presentation convent in Waterford. The postulante was led to the alter by two of her sisters in religion, proceeded by the nuns of the community according to their rank, and four lovely children dressed in white, bearing lighted tapers and baskets of flowers.

On the 7th inst.. died at his seat, Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk, after many years' protracted suffering, in the 56th year of his age, Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart., formerly a most active and upright magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Norfolk. Sir Robert formerly represented in Parliament the borough of Thetford, and for several years the borough of Great Bedwin, in the county of Wilts.

Sir Isaac Coffin, with his fourth contribution to the Royal Naval School, writes:—"fearful I may suddenly 'slip my wind,' and in the hurry of departure forget to order my bankers to set aside 100*l.* for the Naval School, which has always had my fervent prayers for its success, I here with send the necessary document."

The Captain-General of Castile, Quiroga' has issued a valedictory address to the National Militia of Spain. It cautiously omits all allusion to the causes which led to the removal of the author; but the tone of injured feeling which it breathes is not the less apparent.

Prince Ghika, Hospodar of Wallachia, is stated. by a letter of the 18th ult. from Constantinople, to have sent his private secretary with a petition to the Divan, praying that the stipulations of the commercial treaty with England may not be extended to Wallachia.

We regret to state that Sir Benjamin Stevenson died on Monday evening. His death will cause a vacancy in the Woods and Forests, to which he was one of the commissioners.

The Duke of Buccleauch had a smart attack of fever (but not in the least degree dangerous) in the early part of this year; and before any notice of it appeared in the public papers he was quite well. The last accounts are from Naples, dated May 16, when he was in perfect health.

The Rev. John Cecil Hall, B. C. L., is appointed Archdeacon of the Isle of Man and Rector of Andreas.

The *Journal des Débats* proves the utter improbability of a war between the Schah of Persia and Mehemet Ali in respect of Bagdad and Bassora, neither city belonging to either of them.

It is a fact that last week the various coroners in and near the metropolis held twelve inquests on persons who were drowned while bathing in the rivers and canals.

The late Adjutant Lieutenant John Carr, of the 2d regiment of Life Guards, was buried on Monday in the churchyard of Holy Trinity, Brompton, with due military honours.

The proceeds of the benefit at Drury-lane Theatre for the widow and family of the late Mr. Haynes Bayly, the dramatist, realised about 400*l.*

Mr. George Stephenson, civil engineer, stated publicly at the recent opening of the York and North Midland Railway, with the truth and simplicity which mark his character, that he commenced his career in life as a plough-boy, and that he was sent out by his parents to labour when he was only eight years of age.

Charles Henry Daubeney, son of the late venerable and respected Archdeacon of Salisbury, against whom process of outlawry had issued at the suit of Mr. Henry Darvill, was proved, in the Secondaries' Court, on Wednesday, to be in the receipt of the dividends on 10,000*l.*

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on Wednesday, Mr. John Bradly, who has been a prisoner for debt since 1822, was allowed to file his petition.

It has been observed in Manchester, that during the prevalence of eastern winds, the wind at Liverpool is generally a point or two in advance of the wind at Manchester. If it be north-west at Manchester it will be north at Liverpool; if north at Manchester, north-east at Liverpool, and so forth.

The Lord Mayor has received a vote of thanks from the corporation of Bilboa for the attempt to mediate an understanding between the contending parties in Spain.

The tide of emigration still runs strongly towards the United States. Most of the ships which sail for the States, but particularly those for New York, carry out large numbers of steerage passengers.

The spring, which is just closing, has been one of the coldest and driest for some years. It has been remarkable for nearly two months of easterly winds, which winds are in this country always accompanied with dry weather and blighted vegetation.

We are happy to announce the capture of a Russian slave-ship by one of her Majesty's cruisers. The prize is now safely moored in Portsmouth harbour.

At Liverpool oatmeal is shipped for the north of Ireland, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

Advices from Rome of the 30th ult. mention the death, by apoplexy, of Prince Francis Borghese on the 29th. The Prince was in the sixty-third year of his age, and leaves three sons to inherit his immense fortune.

The Hon. G. Talbot, heir presumptive to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, died on Tuesday. He married in 1829 a daughter of Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., by whom he leaves issue a son, John, born 18th February, 1830, now heir presumptive to the title, and a daughter, born 6th June, 1831.

Mr. Hampton ascended from Cremorne House, Chelsea, on Thursday evening, in the car of a balloon, and descended safely in a parachute on the grounds of Mr. Propart, at Walham-green; the fall was commenced, amid thick clouds, about half-a-mile from the earth.

The Hon. Charles Gore, private secretary to Lord John Russell, has been appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the place of Sir B. Stevenson, deceased.

Powell, the Chartist leader, till remains in Montgomery-gaol, being unable to obtain bail.

Prince Miloseh is stated by the *Augsburgh Gazette* to have crushed still-born a projected revolution, the object of which was to have declared him absolute.

Captain Weldegrave, brother to the Earl Waldegrave, was married in the church at Brompton, on Saturday morning, to Miss Braham, daughter of the eminent vocalist.

The Queen Regent of Spain has bestowed the grand cordon of the order of Maria Louisa upon Senora Pita Pizarro, the wife of the ex-Minister of Finance, who, with all other Spanish financiers, are fairly entitled to that of the *Fleece* from the foreign bondholders.

The Secretary of Don Miguel has shot himself accidentally near Rome, in loading his fowling-piece. Don Miguel was much affected at this unhappy event.

The Marquis de Dalmatie, son of Maréshal Soult, is, we believe, to be the French Ambassador in London, in the place of Count Sebastiani.

We have heard that at the last Court Ball her Majesty made a point of giving a most cordial shake of the hand to Lady Peel, as if anxious to prove that her political sentiments did not interfere with her private feelings.

The Honourable Robert Taylor, uncle to the Marquis of Headfort, died at his seat, Davestown, in Ireland, on the 23d ult. The honourable general, who was in his 79th year, was colonel of the 6th Dragoons or Carbineers. His estates descend to his nephew, Captain Taylor, of the Enniskillen Dragoons. He was unmarried

The Earl of Aberdeen's second son, Lieutenant the Hon. Alexander Gordon, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to the staff in Canada, as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir James McDonell, K. C. B., the second in command in the province.

The Earl of March, who lately attained his majority, has entered the army as a cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, Blue.

Joseph Buonaparte is left residuary legatee to Cardinal Fesch.

Lord Western has thrown out a challenge to any South Down breeder to show against his Anglo-Merino sheep at the next exhibition of the East Essex Agricultural Association at Colchester.

Green peas in pod, the produce of English gardens, were sold in Covent-garden market, on Thursday morning, at two guineas the half-sieve.

The marriage of his Grace the Duke of St. Albans with Miss Elizabeth Catherine Gubbins, youngest daughter of the late General Gubbins, of South Stoneham, Hants, and of Kilfrush, in the country of Limerick, took place on Wednesday, the 29th of May, at Harby Rectory, in the country of Leicester. The ceremony was performed by the rector the Rev. William Evans Hartopp, and the happy pair immediately afterwards set off for Redbourne Hall, the seat of the the noble duke, where they are to pass the honey-moon.

We have the foreign journals of Thursday. It may be enough to mark the keenness, and at the same time the want of decorum, with which the French Doctrinaires want to fall upon Turkey, if we mention the grave proposal of M. Guizot in his bureau, as given by all the journals, viz., "that an inquest should be held on the Turkish empire!"

The Honourable William Ashley is to succeed Sir Herbert Taylor as Master of St. Katherine's Hospital.

The Grand Duke of Russia and Prince Ferdinand of the Netherlands, with their suits, visited Oxford on Tuesday; and were regaled with a breakfast and dinner sufficient to gratify and appease the most voracious of Russian and Dutch appetites. At the breakfast, the following good things were served up---there is no bill of fare of the dinner. "Tea, coffee, gravy soup, white soup, broiled salmon, pigeon-pies, lamb cutlets, veal cutlets, mutton cutlets fricasseed chickens, roast chickens, cold chickens, hams, tongues, lobsters, beef, asparagus, potatoes, peaches, grapes, strawberries, champagne, Mosselle, and Madeira."

Mr. Sidney Smith has been lecturing against the Corn-laws in the Theatre at Cambridge. His first lecture was well received; but the second, on Tuesday the 14th, was interrupted by a mob of under-graduates of the University, who took possession of the boxes at his right hand, and immediately began to shout and hiss, and blow a guard's horn, crying "Damn the Chartists!" "Will you fight?" "Taree cheers for the Corn-laws." "Huzza for Sir Robert Peel!" The townsmen, who were in the pit, after much provocation climbed into the boxes, and a fierce conflict ensued. With the benches which they tore up, the townsmen drove the gownsmen out of the Theatre. In a quarter of an hour the gownsmen returned with a reinforcement, and renewed the attack; which continued for some time, till they were again fairly kicked and beaten out of the Theatre. Mr. Smith then finished his lecture.

A fire, which caused loss of life and property, broke out about two o'clock on Saturday morning, in the premises of Mr. Baker, Stationer, Bucklersbury, near the Mansion-house. The back part of the building was almost consumed before the fire was discovered by the Police; and it was only after some delay, that the inmates could be aroused. At length Mr. and Mrs. Baker made their appearance at the window of the third floor, and escaped by ladders belonging to the engines. On Mrs. Baker exclaiming to the firemen that her children were all in the room which they had escaped from, Dwight, one of the brigade, rushed up the ladders to save them; but, just as he had got to the window, the flames shot out from the windows underneath, and he fell to the pavement with tremendous violence, from the height of forty feet; he was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, very much injured. By this time, the flames had made such ravages, that the house from the basement to the roof was in a blaze. Engines in great numbers soon arrived from all parts of the Metropolis, and though the whole of them were got to play into the flames, the fire was not got under till near five o'clock, and the whole of the premises of Mr. Baker are burnt to the ground, and extensive warehouses on each side much damaged also. As soon as the fire was subdued, Mr. Braidwood, who was on the spot shortly after the commencement, made inquiries, and learnt that nine slept in the house, and that five only had made their escape. A number of firemen were set to work to search amongst the ruins for the bodies; and at about six o'clock, three were found burnt to a cinder; one was discovered to be the body of the female servant, and the others Mr. Baker's children, two girls, aged nine and ten. An apprentice also lost his life. There were no fire-escapes to be had, or perhaps all might have been saved.

Early on Tuesday morning, Mr. Read's premises, Union Street, Kingsland Road, were discovered to be in flames. They were soon consumed; and Mrs. Read was burnt to death, or crushed in the ruins.—*Atlas, June* 1.

Wales. The riots in Montgomeryshire have ceased, the chief leaders in the outbreak having been seized and lodged in prison. The Yeomanry Cavalry are withdrawn, but a strong force of regular troops are on the spot. The Montgomeryshire Yeomanry have done their duty with much moderation and forbearance, and deserve, as they have received, the public thanks. Since our last, several persons have been lodged in gaol, charged with assaulting the Yeomanry; and Ingram, Isaac Lewis, Lewis Humphreys, and other ringleaders, for whose apprehension large rewards were offered by her Majesty's Government, have all been apprehended. On Saturday last, Powell was finally committed for trial; and bail was demanded to the amount of 600*l.*, himself in 300*l.*, and two sureties in 150*l.* each.---*Shrewsbury Chronicle.* Vincent has been ordered to find security in the sum of 1,000*l.*, himself 500*l.* and sureties 250*l.*

At the Uxbridge Petty Sessions, on Monday, several persons, prosecuted by the Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, were fined each 5*l.* and costs for attending a cock-fight. Mr. G. H. Dashwood, M.P., and some members of the Berkeley family, were said to be present at the "spot," and informations were laid against them; but, for some cause, they were not brought up.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met on Thursday week; but up to Wednesday last, when the famous Auchterarder case was discussed, no business of interest had been done. Dr. Cook gave notice of a motion to the effect, "That the highest civil courts having decided that the Veto Act was an unwarrantable infringement upon the patrimonial rights of patrons and presentees, the operation of that act must now cease." Dr. Chalmers gave notice that he should move, "That the Presbytery of Auchterarder shall offer no further resistance to the claims of the patron and presentee to the emoluments of the benefice; but that the Assembly shall at the same time affirm the principle of non-intrusion, as being coeval with the Reformed Kirk of Scotland."

On Wednesday, after a long debate, Dr. Chalmers, resolution was carried, by a vote of 204 to 155; a resolution proposed by Dr. Muir, and which are described as being of "a medium character," having been previously rejected by 197 to 161.

Some experiments have been made in lighting the House of Commons, with what are called the Bude lights, on a plan invented by Mr. Gurney. The effect produced is thus described by the *Times*.

"The light is now made to descend from the roof through ground glass plates, over which the apparatus is so contrived, that the light can with ease be varied from the colour of a pale moonlight to a bright sunlight, or be mellowed down to a rich autumnal glow; still giving sufficient light, without any unpleasant glare, to every part of the House. The glass through which the light is sent down is fitted air-tight into the bottom of the chandelier; so that no heat can be generated by it in the house, save the slight radiation from the surface of the chandelier itself; but, compared with the heat and the consumption of atmospheric air by the combuston (or rather the very imperfect combuston) of 240 wax candles, the heat and atmospheric combuston of the new plan are not (as far as the body of the house is concerned) as 1 to 100. Whatever heat may be generated by the new process, will be carried off through the roof, and never affect the body of the house. To those of our readers who may not be acquainted with the nature of what is called the Bude light, it will suffice to say, that Mr. Gurney's plan consists in a number of burners (in each chandelier) supplied with wick and oil, somewhat like the Argand lamp, with the improvement, that in this there is only one circle or cylinder, while in the common Argand lamp there are two. Lighted in this state, the lamp would send off a very large and offensive mass of unconsumed carbon; but to prevent this, a stream of oxygen gass is made to pass through the centre of each burner, by which the total combustion of the carbon of the oil and wick takes place; and the light is consequently raised to a beautifully brilliant flame, the intensity of which may be increased according to the volume of the stream of oxygen passed through it; and, as we have already said, the light may be mellowed as taste, fancy, or convenience may suggest. From what we saw last night, we think the very clever plan of Mr Gurney, a vast improvement on the present system; and, as Joe Hume would say, it is a great deal cheaper." *Spectator.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.---May 27.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The Earl of Winchilsea would beg to offer a few observations, in the hope of eliciting some information from the noble viscount at the head of the government as to the principles which were now to guide their foreign, colonial, and domestic policy. When the noble viscount had stated that he had not the confidence of the House of Commons, it could not but be the opinion of him (the Earl of Winchilsea) and his noble friends that the noble viscount could no longer hold the reins of government with honour to himself, with advantage to the throne, or with benefit to the general interests of the country. Having read Lord Melbourne's resignation speech, the noble earl said he would now ask whether the same principles which guided that government, which constitutionally expired when the Queen accepted its resignation, were to guide the new administration, of which the noble lord was also the head? History and late experience taught the danger of frequent changes. No one could look on our foreign alliances without seeing that old ties were broken and the new ones weak. Who would be found fighting with England in the event of a foreign war? Look at the East Indies; look at the West; is there not cause of fear in the insubordination of our colonies? In Ireland an organized conspiracy to destroy the connection with England exists; and in England an agitation of five years speeds rapidly, and yet the minister who on the 7th ult. declared that he had not the confidence of the country, returns to its government without any explanation whatever of his new policy. The Republicans are encouraged, the Catholics applauded in their conscientious efforts to overthrow the Church and the Chartists are suffered to go too far. From all this he had a right to call on the noble viscount, in the name of the people of England, to say why he had given such advice to his Sovereign, as prevented the formation of a ministry capable of coping with these evils.

Lord Melbourne allowed the right of the House to demand explanation of him, but contended that he had already explained. He had stated why he resigned and why he resumed his position. He had explained the circumstances which made it impossible for him as a man of honour and feeling, to act otherwise than he had done. The government was still surrounded by difficulties, they were not diminished by any abandonment of principle on his side, the principles of his government were the same---those of progressive reform, but he would never purchase support by proposing or supporting measures contrary either to his opinion or his conscience. He had no fear for declarations of general principles on the part of a government, for they led to disappointment; but on an occasion like the present such declaration was necessary. He was most anxious to have the idea removed that he professed opinions which he did not really maintain. His principles on all points now publicly discussed were well known, as well known in 1835 as 1839. He was a warm and anxious friend to all measures of reform that he thought really so, but would not sacrifice his convictions to gain friends. (Hear.) He granted the country was placed in great difficulty. At home we talked openly of plunder, civil war, and bloodshed; abroad was threatened, and in our colonies were discontent and insurrection—(hear)---but remember a great change had occurred in the constitution of the country---(hear)---and war and difficulty was the tests to try the working of the new condition. (Cheers.) The remedy for all evils lay in the wisdom and prudence of Parliament, in the absence of party spirit and in the common sense of the people. He was anxious for the country, but not for himself. King William had said that between monarchy and a republic he did not know which was best; but the worst was a monarchy without power to carry into effect the measures it thought necessary. (Cheers from the opposition.) So with a ministry, the worst was that which had not the confidence of the country but it was for Parliament and the country to remedy the defect.

Lord Brougham, from old friendship, had great difficulty in taking part in the discussion, but duty to his country prevailed. What had been the theme and topic of every journal of every ministerial member to exacerbate and rouse the public feeling---to prop a tottering administration; Not a measure, not a principle, but the Queen's name had been employed---(cheers)---as their only argument. And her private feelings had been made the topic of all mob meetings, which had for their object the support of the falling ministry. They have no defence, no explanation but a shout of the "Queen! and the difficulty is that the question can hardly be discussed without seeming to offend against delicacy and duty; but he knew his devotedness to the illustrious princess of the throne, and he knew her candour too well to doubt a misconstruction of his motives. As to the political plan of the noble viscount, the noble duke opposite might have said as much as he did, "I approve every species of safe and prudent reform" but for explanation, never was a plainer question than that of the noble earl or an answer which answered less than that of the noble viscount. He had said nothing. The principles of his future government were as dark as ever. He differed from Lord Melbourn as to the reformed constitution; he had studied it deeply, and believed it as well fitted for the storm as the calm, the deep sea as the shore. He feared in expressing his confidence in the facet of its former advocates. (Hear) The noble viscount said he had lost the confidence of the Commons, and every body knew he had never possessed the confidence of that House; but he traded on the crown. For what reason had the House agreed to an adjournment of twelve days if not to allow time for the formation of a government, and the construction of measures to restore the confidence of the country which they allowed was lost. No; it was to allow its supporters out of doors to get up a clamour, to appeal to an ignorant mob, and to excite them by the grossest and most scandalous misrepresentations, and upon them were grafted slanders the most despicable, though the most ridiculous and contemptible, and which surpassed all the tricks of all former factious proceedings; and yet not the less indecent, because they depicted the malignant, false and corrupt nature in those who would make them the subject of their discourse in those who could patiently sit and listen to them. (Cheers.) He mourned to see the name of Grattan tarnished by participation in these slanders, but there were others for whom he felt neither sorrow nor sympathy. Let his friends who declared they would not sacrifice honour for support express their disgust at such men. Let them be well advised, and if they persisted in treating with such persons, they would themselves be deserted---that if they truckled to such persons, they would be themselves abandoned; that if they promoted them, they would be opposed; that if they contaminated the bench with them, they would be impeached. (Loud cheers.) They should prefer hostility to support from certain quarters, and think an alliance more dangerous than the hostility of those whose fulsome flattery was harder to bear than their foul abuse; for such was the feeling of the sensible and honest portion of the community, that the saliva was more pernicious than the tooth. (Cheers.) Let them abandon finality, and he would support his personal friends. It was said by their friends that Lord John Russell finality supported would return. Was this manly? Was not every member of the cabinet as much attached to finality as Lord John Russell? What confidence had they on the 31st of May more than on the 7th? Did they stand on any other ground than bedchamber ground? They stood on fabricated reports of insult offered to a young lady of nineteen, and on sentimental sympathy with her and the friends of her childhood, not one of whom had known her twelve

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months. (Loud laughter.) The men were to resign but their better halves were to remain in. (Hear.) and that in a government coming down and saying "we only are in office until our successors are appointed," was to mean that "we are only out of office until our wives and sisters prevent those who might be our successors from forming a government." (Loud laughter and cheers from Tory peers.) The crown was made a cypher, and the two Houses of Parliament were agreed in their distrust of the noble viscount, but (it was a serious constitutional question) the bedchamber women kept him in power. They spoke of the wisdom of Parliament, but of a Sovereign the wisdom might be mingled with caprice, and a soversign *might* say "do not care for the House of Commons---I do not care for the House of Lords---I do not care for the country a jot ---I insist upon having my minister, because they will keep my two ladies of the bedchamber." (Loud cheers and laughter). In 1812 the Whigs knew that "God save the King," meant "God save my pension." That the good old King was the stalking horse for all political failures, and the Whigs despised all this as unconstitutional and hypocritical. Gracious God! that the Whigs of this day should stand on the personal feeling of the Sovereign, in spite of the people and of Parliament! It was a court intrigue; to it the Jamaica Bill was given up; for it Canada would be abandoned. Would Ireland, would the Chartists obey them better because they had lost the confidence of Parliament? Would they have more weight with Jamaica by withdrawing their measure? Could Lord Palmerston negociate with foreign countries while avowing that he relied on the Queen's personal favour, and not on Parliament, or the country? He grieved deeply that her Majesty should have been placed in such a position. If the Queen were brought into collision with Parliament, and if the public affairs, the *ardua regni*, should take any detriment from that collision, and the crown fall as fall it must, a bad service would have been rendered by bad councillors, bad friend's bad flatteres, and worthless parasites. He considered the country exposed to imminent risk of revolution, and the destruction of the present regal government. God avert the omen!

The Duke of WELLINGTON felt less than ever anxious about the reports alluded to by the noble lord, for they were not believed. Every where the scandal falled. He entirely acquitted the noble viscount of having had any share in these reports, or of giving even to his kinsman any information. But if he had done so, still his (the Duke of Wellington's) confidence in the force of truth was such, that he would have cared no more about these reports even then. He had never thought that ministers ought to have resigned on the 7th; the defeat of the 5th ought to have induced them to change their measure. He had the misfortune to differ from the noble viscount; but if he would do his duty manfully and honestly, in and out of Parliament, he would not want support.

Lord NORMANBY felt that after what the noble and learned lord had stated, he was bound to advert to a delicate subject, and he would say that hearing of the difficulties in forming another government, he had suggested to Lady Normanby the duty of resigning, and her ladyship did resign next morning, His note on the subject was Lady Normanby's *first intimation* on the subject of the alleged difficulty. (Hear hear.) He readily conceived that it might be very convenient for those who had taken the line adopted by the noble and learned lord on this occasion to mix up the question of the ladies of the court with the principle for which he (Lord Normanby) and his friends had solely contended, the power of her Majesty to retain about her that portion of the household of which an attempt had been, for the first time, made to dispossess the Sovereign! (Hear, hear.) This was the principle, however, for which he and his noble friends near him had contended, and which they had felt bound to support. (Hear, hear) The real motive of Sir Robert Peel for retiring was his conviction that he was in a minority of the House of Commons, which had since been proved. And if Lord Brougham was, as he professed himself to be, the only supporter of the Reform Bill that remained of Lord Gray's government, it was an old way to prove it by doing his best to bring in a Tory government.

Lord BROUGHAM had never spoken of the ladies as ministerial agents. As to the Duke of Wellington's approval of Lord Melbourne, the noble viscount might be sure that as long as he continued to do nothing the noble duke would pat him on the back. After a few words from Lord Winchilsea, the House adjourned.—*Atlas.*

SPECTATOR.---MAY 28.

WHITSUNTIDE is gone; but Reformers are where they were. The Ministers also remain *in statu quo*. The recess, which was to have produced such great things, has proved barren. It will be recollected how grandiloquent the Radical supporters of the Administion were a fortnight ago. Men and measures were to be changed. Finality was to be abandoned; "Progressive Reform" was to be displayed on the Downing Street banner; and the Liberals were urged to prepare for the "struggle" with the Tories, which Lord Melbourne was about to commence. Meanwhile, time rolled on. In vain was the *Chronicle* consulted in the morning, the *Globe* or *Courier* in the afternoon. The retirement of Russell was not announced; Spring Rice was still a fixture; "the Lansdowne party" predominant, as usual, in the Cabinet. Neither was there any official intimation of change in measures. The "Progressive policy" appeared to make no progress in Ministerial quarters. Accounts came from the provinces of loyal movements and Liberal demands. Pressure from without was tried to a certain extent; but the result, as yet, is *nil*. As the week drew to a close, the chargin of those who stood sponsors for the Ministry, and promised so much in their name, was too great for concealment. It was amusingly melancholy to observe by what gradations their tone fell—how it dwindled to a sigh, or changed from the hearty cheer of encouragement to a grumbling growl of discontent.

It is doubtful whether Ministers will do—can do—any thing to appease their Radical allies; but some expect that improvements in the the machinery of the Reform Act will be proposed, and that the tenpound householder suffrage will be extended to counties. That the Liberal cause would be strengthened thereby, is assumed: but to what extent? The effect of the measure would be mixed and various. There are districts where it would augment the influence of the aristocracy, whose power over the class to be enfranchised would not be less than that now exercised upon the fifty-pound tenants-at-will. In other parts of the country, it might create a constituency able to neutralize or destroy Tory landed ascendancy. To which side would the balance turn, is the important question. This can only be ascertained by investigation of accurate local statistics; a preparation for a sound judgment on the point, which few, we suspect, have undergone. Before engaging in an effort for extension of the franchise in the direction proposed—before elating us to the highest heaven of expectation, and then sinking us, probably, in the gulf of disappointment—let there at least be satisfactory evidence of value---some data on which to calculate the effect of the extension upon elections.

Amssuming however, that Reform would be strengthened by the infusion of the new class of voters into the rural constituencies, the questions arise --how is a measure for that purpose to be obtained from Ministers? how carried through the House of Lords? If gained from Ministers, it must be by compulsion. Why?---because their tendencies are opposite. They have made no secret of it. If yield they must, it will only be to dire necessity---as Mr. Wakley would say, they must be "squeezed." Suppose a bill introduced by Ministers, and carried through the House of Commons---no trifling assumption---where are the means of passing it in the Lords? Is it to be made a Cabinet question, on which Lord Melbourne would resign if defeated? Nobody dreams of any thing so absurd. Well then, the result is, that this measure, of which many talk as if it could be carried, would be proposed for *rejection*: and so of EVRY OTHER "progressive" measure displeasing to the Conservative Opposition. Surely there is no true wisdom in trying to cocker up Reformers with the notion that they can get from the present Parliament any measures likely to increase their strength at a general election.

We say the present *Parliament*; for as to the Ministers, we have long ceased to blame them for mere indisposition or inability to carry measures of Reform. They do not pretend to be Reformers, in the only sense of that name which carries a distinctive meaning. Their views have been repeatedly announced. Ministers act meanly, to be sure, in receiving support offered under the impresssion that they really are the reverse of what they profess to be; but they have at least taken pains to dispel the delusion. And, in sooth, very few Members of Parliament *are* deceived. Some honest and earnest Liberals, who cannot believe that "the Reform Ministers have deserted them, live in hope of receiving proofs of Whig attachment to the principles professed in 1831 and 1832. These men will ultimately retire from Parliament in disgust, or openly join an Opposition. Another class---the gaping *gobemouches*---are the dupes, not of Whig trickery, but their own almost incredible folly and conceit. Like the crazy alchemists of old, they pore over the Ministerial crucible in the hope of finding a precious residuum; but a bit of base metel is their only reward. Now and then they stamp and swear at the disapointment; but again go to work---returning to their own vomit. Some look for offices under the "reconstruction" which they clamour for. Allied to these, is that large section of "Reformers," to whose individual selves the present Ministers are *necessary*, and whom they would "keep in" even if the "Reform" Ministers took the *name* of Tories. Their attachment is not to measures, principle or ministers, but to themselves. Their personal importance would be destroyed by the accession of Sir Robert Peel. Deprive the office-brokers of their allotted share of Treasury patronage---close Downing Street against them---put it out of their power to boast of influence with the Queen's Favourite and they would shrink into nothingness. Rather than that, kicks, blows, and insults of every variety, will they endure. The utmost they venture to ask for, besides jobbing facilities, is something that may serve as an excuse to malecontent constituents for continuing to vote with the Government.

Such being the composition of the party which supports him, it is superfluous to blame Lord Melbourne for shaping his policy so as to please the Conservative Whigs rather than the so-called Radicals. The Whigs, he knows, would desert him if he took a step towards Radicalism; whereas experience proves that the pseudo Radicals will be satisfied with movements of sham Reform masking real Toryism.

LONDON HERALD.—JUNE 15.

The horrible---the diabolical accusation in which, according to the Dublin newspapers of their own party, Mr. Grattan and Mr. O'Connell joined against the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and the whole Tory party, touching the Queen's life, has led already to a violation of the law against homicide, which might have ended in murder, It will be recollected that Lord Brougham was the first to notice the atrocious and monstrous calumny in the House of Lords in terms of disgust and indignation such as the foul slander naturally inspired. For this he was addressed by Mr. Grattan in the character of an aggrieved individual, which terminated in what that "injured gentleman," considered a satisfactory manner, because Lord Brougham admitted that he was sorry any thing which he said had given him (Mr. G.) pain although he accompanied that admission by the emphatic declaration that "justice and duty compelled him to say what he did." If this was a satisfaction to Mr. Grattan's "wounded honour" we do not envy him the consolation. The Marquis of Londonderry subsequeatly alluded in his place in Parliament to this villanous slander, which the popish and liberal journals of Dublin had attributed, uncontradicted. to Messrs. Grattan and O'Connell. He properly described the statement as "*base and infamous.*" This was followed by a challenge from Mr. Grattan---a hostile meeting on Wimbledon-common---an attempt to shoot the Marquis of Londonderry by his challenger---a pistol discharged in the air by the noble marquis, and a declaration by Mr. Grattan's second that his principal was "perfectly satisfied." Had the noble marquis moved for a criminal information against Mr. Grattan, on challenging him to mortal combat, as that gallant officer Admiral Codrington did when some attorney, if we mistake not, endeavoured to provoke him to a violation of the law, the case would have then come before the Court of Queen's Bench, and it would be seen whether Mr. Grattan could deny, on his oath, the language, so disgraceful to any gentleman or man, attributed to him in the Dublin papers, and echoed with barbarian exultation by one evening paper in London. We hope for the sake of human nature he can deny it. He has certainly not yet denied it, nor has he taken the Marquis of Londonderry at his word, and shown himself *prepared to avow it.* If, indeed, he did use such language, or anything like it, what right had Mr. Grattan to talk of being defamed even by the epithets "base and infamous?" The man who charges his political opponents with the two greatest crimes known to the laws of his country---*high treason* and *murder*---is a pretty fellow to complain of being slandered, because he is described as the author of, or participator in, an infamous falsehood deserves to be described. The imagination that could conceive anything so monstrous as the Queen-poisoning plot, for the purpose of damaging political opponents, must, indeed, be of a very depraved nature. In what respect does such conduct differ from that of the wretched being who accuses some person of an infamous crime for the purpose of extorting money? Political power is the object at which the one vile slanderer aims, and the purse is the object of the other. We tell Mr. Grattan that there is but one way in which he can get rid of the epithets applied, not only by Lord Londonderry, but by all honest---all decent men of all parties, to the *poison-plot* fabricators---that is by publicly disavowing all participation in the slander. If he can do so we shall be very happy to publish his disavowal, along with our regret at his egregious folly in not having made it sooner, and thereby prevented the necessity of Lord Brougham's castigation---of Lord Londonderry's withering stigma, and the chance of being hanged for murder, or sent to work in the felonious slavery of a penal settlement for life, if he had happened to kill the Noble Marquis. Of late years, British juries are resolved that the laws shall not remain quite a dead letter as regards great and "fashionable" homicides, while they are inexorably executed upon the smaller culprits who imbrue their hands in blood. For this opinion we cannot quote "Aristotle," as he is said to have been quoted for the "poison-plot," but it is, nevertheless, true.

EDUCATION AND CHURCH CLAMOUR.

"The sword of the Lord and of Gideon" is the cry of the uncompromising Church party; the rout of Midian is the fate of the hopes of those who relied on the power of the Government to carry a rational plan for the advancement of National Education. Gideon's system of warfare seems to be exalted to the preference of the leaders of the Church party and of the Wesleyan Methodists, not solely on account of the sanctity of the authority by which it is recorded. Since the days of Gideon clamour has done the work of faction, before the Church-militant and the Wesleyan Methodists discovered how useful it was to alarm the timid---to drown the voice of reason, and to confound the dictates of experience. The trumpets and the pitchers and lamps of Gideon did not produce more confusion in the host of the Midianites, than have the "offensive and mendacious statements" of the Tory organs and Tory parsons, who read petitions from their pulpits, produced among the feeble-minded who hang upon their counsel. When the Midianitish host awoke from their sleep at the bray of the three hundred trumpets, and beheld the lights on every side, and were confounded by the clangour of the multitudinous brazen threats and defiance, they were but a feeble type of the prostrate public reposing under the broad shadows of Mother Church and of the huge Wesleyan conventicle (in this night of charity, when the moon is at the full), assailed by the brazen organs and manifold delusions of the emissaries of intolerance---"The sword of the Lord and of Gideon" --"Popish infidel scheme"---"Clergy deprived of natural rights"---"Latitudinarianism" "Summary way to destroy the Church"---"Corrupted versions of the scriptures"---"Vital Christian instruction excluded"---"Bishops excluded from Board" ---"Broken pitchers"---"Trumpets"---"Lamps." We are inclined to request that our readers' attention should rest for a while upon this spectacle, as tending to prove to what extent a large portion of the people of this country are at the mercy of systematic and well-organised delusion and clamour. The most rational plan which has ever yet been propounded for the establishment of a Normal School is described in a minute of a Committee of the Privy Council; the scheme is eminently distinguished by its practicability; we have not heard an objection whispered against it by the *real friends* of education; on the contrary, *und voce*, they are most cordial in their approval of all its technical and practical details. The arrangements for affording religious instruction are exactly similar to those embodied in clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which we are assured were modified and amended by no other persons than the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. Such arrangements are not confined to workhouses in this country; they are now adopted as embodying the principal which is in future to regulate the religious instruction of prisoners in gaols, and in distinct terms they have been sanctioned by the three estates of the realm, in the Irish Poor Law for the regulation of the spiritual guidance of the inmates of workhouses in Ireland. Yet this plain, so sanctioned in all its principles and details, is made the subject of a clamour to the nation from the brazen throats of persons and bigots of every grade, so that the good Midianitish host of priest-ridden Churchmen are frightened into a sudden and indiscriminate route from all principles of tolerance and common sense. The effect on the Government and the Parliament is scarcely less instructive. How much will Parliament and the Executive yield to mere clamour? What is the amount of clamour necessary to the defeat of any given measure, however vitally efficacious and necessary? And, how long shall mendacious bigoty and intolerance be encouraged by the success of these offensive and unscrupulous proceedings in assailing every rational and liberal project, upon the maxim *audaciter calumniari semper aliquid hæret.* Let us yet hope that the plan of the Normal School is only postponed, and that the interval which will elapse before it is plan is again presented to Parliament will not be longer than is necessary to disabuse the public mind of these delusions. We are prepared to protest again any application of the public funds to the simple maintenance of the existing notoriously defective systems of primary education. The public has a right to expect, if it yield any portion of the public funds to the Executive, that those moneys shall, in one way or other, be employed for the introduction of a more rational and useful system of primary education than that which this country now possesses, and we therefore earnestly hope the plan of the Normal School is not abandoned. If the Government propose to yield any portion of the public moneys to voluntary associations, without retaining the right of inspecting the schools aided with grants, we trust it will meet an unqualified resistance to such a proposal. We cannot perceive on what ground of public policy it can be proposed to limit the application of the public fun is invariably to the two societies, and we contend most earnestly that immediate provision should be made for the instruction of the masses of operative population in the North of England, who are now at the mercy of every incendiary. If the Government propose a plan consistent with the principle of acquiring some superintending power to secure the beneficial application of its grants, the design of the intolerant church party will be unmasked. It will then be found that their assumed horror of popery---infidelity---and latitudinarianism, was the cloak only of their hatred of any scheme not committed *solely* to clerical guidance. These people regard education as capable of being useful, *not to the people*, but to the church. Adopt an impartial scheme open to all classes of religionists, and they hate and denounce such education though it be undeniably most rationally and wisely planned. Devise a scheme pre-eminently stupid and inefficacious for every object, save that of increasing the power of the clergy over the herd they have kept in ignorance, and it obtains rapturous applause. Education is anathematised, excepting when it is converted into a bulwark---not of religion---but of the church. Stupidity is paraded as a new practal philosophy when it will increase the power of the clergy. As well might the church demand the extension of its jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical courts to the civil, as from the regulation of spiritual instruction to secular; and it would be equally reasonable to demand that the discipline of every Dissenting meeting-house, partaking of the *Regium Donum*, should be open to the intrusive authority of the neighbouring clergyman, as that schools, assisted by a Government grant, should be subjected to his inspection and control. On what pretence does the church demand the clerical superintendence of the distribution of public funds, the chief object of which is an improvement and extension of the means of secular education, leaving religious instruction to be imparted by the authorized teachers of the several denominations? The pretension has no foundation in the constitution of this country, nor any precedent in its laws, nor any refuge in reason. Mark the difference: the State seeks to apply the public funds and the powers of the Executive to an improvement of secular education, leaving the department of religious instruction to the clergy and other ministers; whereas the Church demands the connoul of the public funds applied to secular uses, though its legitimate spiritual jurisdiction is neither invaded nor impeached. All that is needed is a brief period for discussion. The public mind will be speedily set right in these matters; and the fate of this attempt to subject instruction in long division, spelling, pothooks and ladles, cross-stitch, grammar, geography, in the manual exercise, in frugal cookery and handicrafts, to the domination of the clergy, will illustrate the truth that "Vaulting ambition overleaps itself, and falls on the other side." We had written these remarks before the debate on Lord Stanley's motion---"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to revoke the order in council of 10th April last, appointing a committee or board for superintending the application of any sum of money that might be voted by Parliament for the purpose of national education." It is quite clear that, emboldened by their recent success, the enemies of National Education are resolved to submit to no compromise and to resist the (impolitically) modified scheme as fiercely as the original project. They will deny Lazarus the crumbs that fall from the table.---(Examiner.)

THE PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS.

Of the many subjects which have come before Parliament this week, most have been dispatched with little discussion, and challenge little notice. A formal debate and a party division were expected on the Government resolutions respecting Canada; for Lord Stanley, who, it was announced, had been summoned from the country for this particular service, gave notice on Monday that he should take the sense of the House of Commons on the expediency of pledging the House, by resolution, to effect the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada. When asked by Lord John Russell whether he objected to the principle of the proposed union, or only to the form of proceeding, Lord Stanley would only repeat the substance of his notice This seemed to denote an inclination to fight; but Sir R. Peel intimated that if the resolution were withdrawn, and a bill introduced, which whould pledge the House to nothing, probably there would be no opposition to such a course. And, accordingly, on Thursday, Lord John Russell was permitted very quietly to withdraw his resolutions, and introduce two bills in the place thereof. By one of these bills, it is proposed to constitute Montreal and a certain extent of territory a separate district, where the Legislature is to meet and the Governor to reside: the two provinces (less by the territory added to Montreal) are then to be divided each into two districts; again, each of the five districts is to be parcelled out into nine divisions, and each division is to elect two members to the House of Assembly; the four largest towns will have, in addition, two members a-piece; and thus a representative body, consisting of ninety-eight persons, will be formed. This is the outline of the representative system drawn by Lord John Russell, who did not attempt to fill it up. The electoral qualification, the duration of the Assembly, the plan on which territory and population are to be combined, the reasons for preferring the number of districts and members named, the effect of the scheme on the state of political parties, and especially in out numbering the French---these, and other points of importance, remain for future examination and explanation. And there will be abundant time and opportunity for scrutinizing the bill; as Lord John cannot venture to name the period when Parliament will be called upon to pass it. He proposes to collect information in the colonies to enable him to frame a boundary bill; and until that be accomplished, it is deemed impossible for the union to take effect. Yet we see no sound reason why the inquiries respecting boundaries should not be immediately commenced, and, in the meanwhile, the other and larger portions of the plan might be discussed and determined. Parliament might be called together earlier than usual to enact the supplemental measure for fixing the limits of the various districts, and then the constitution would be ready for work in the spring. But such decisiveness of movement would ill suit the habits and objects of these Ministers; whose most earnest desire is ever to stave off the settlement of a difficult question. And in this design, it would seem, they will not be thwarted by the Tories. No opposition was hinted at by Sir R. Peel or Lord Stanley, who, on the contrary, by their conciliatory demeanour, rather encouraged the Minister to proceed with the other bill, which prolongs the power of the Governor and Special Council from November 1840 to March 1842, and confers upon them authority to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and impose taxes for local purposes. No doubt, next to a Parliamentary settlement of the question, the course taken by the Whig Government best suits the Tories. It fastens upon the Whigs the responsibility and unpopularity of the proposal to continue arbitrary government in Lower Canada. There, too, is the Whig plan of legislative union---probably full of blunders and the seeds of future mischief---on the table of the House, in the substantial and tangible shape of a bill, instead of a shadowy, abstract resolution. The reply to future objections is ready---"The bill is your own, not ours; it is an act of liberty-loving Whigs." Thus they escape the odium of completely disregarding and setting aside Lord Durham's recommendations, which falls almost entirely on the Whigs. And in the meanwhile, the main profit of the affair rests with the Tory party; one of whom, Sir John Colborne, is placed at the head of the arbitrary government of Lower Canada, with power to provide for many friends. Sir E. Sugden was permitted to lead the Opposition to the second Jamaica Bill. He took a narrow and lawyerlike view of the subject. in the long, dull speech, full of old matter, with which he prefaced a motion to strike out the first clause, authorising the Governor in Council, under certain circumstances, to make ordinances without the concurrence of the House of Assembly. It is said that the Tories were not prepared for the division on this motion; which took place at a different hour from what was expected. They mustered, however, 194 to 228; leaving Ministers little to boast of, though their partisans in the House cheered lustily at the declaration of so splendid a majority of 34. No further opposition was made in the Committee; but Sir R. Peel has given notice that he will again divide the House on the same clause, after the third reading. Should he persevere, the Government majority will be very slender. Lord John Russell, when explaining the reason for his late resignation, said that he required more than the ordinary support to justify perseverance in the Jamaica Bill; will he obtain more on Monay night, when the trial of strength will be made? and if not, will he allege the milder character of the second bill as an apology for carrying it by a less than an ordinary majority! The Ministerial leader has announced that nothing with respect to Church-leases or Church-rates is to be done during the present session. On this, as on so many other subjects, he speaks in the future tense. *Next* session he will introduce a measure, which he trusts will be satisfactory to Parliament and the country. "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow!" Spectator. *June* 15.

HELP YOURSELVES

The Sovereign in this country (not to speak it irreverently) is servant of the People. It is some time since the "right divine to govern wrong" was commuted into an engagement for services, with warning. James the Second gave no warning, but walked off in the middle of the night; which was wrong. He had a perfect right to go, but he ought to have waited till the Prince of Orange—who answered the advertisement —was properly settled in the place. Moreover, he carried off a valuable article---the great seal---and threw it into the river to avoid discovery. Therefore, although James possessed what all sovereigns possess ---the "right divine" to *go*, yet the example of his going, for this defect of ceremony, cannot be held up to unqualified imitation. The People, on their part, when they desired to part with James's father, repeatedly gave warning---though to no purpose. We only glance at these transactions by way of illustrating our observation that the Sovereign is servant of the People, and not with the remotest idea that they are likely to possess any circumstantial application to the affairs of our time.

If the Sovereign is servant of the People, the Ministers are servants of the Sovereign; which only shows that the Ministers are doubly subservient to the People, being under-servants of their servant. Now it is allowed to be an ill-ordered establishment, in which, while paying for so many servants, the master has yet to look after every thing himself Swift tells us, that with a single servant, there is some chance of getting the work of a house done; if you have two, it will not be more than half done; if you have three---you may as well do it yourself. This is exactly the condition of the People of England at this time, let them not doubt it for a moment. Do not wait, O Bull, till your housekeeper tell your footman in livery, and your footman in livery call your under-housemaid, and your under-housemaid seek your butler, and your butler the boy. Whatever you want---*fetch it.* Hard it is, doubtless, Sir to be so attended---and pay what you do for service: but what help is there for it? It is of small use to change your servants, or even your housekeeper,---they are all alike. Sir, you must pay for your *vanity*; and since you *will* live in this style---since you *will* maintain your present extravagant household, determined not to be outdone by your neighbours, and despising the homely plainness of that vulgar fellow on the other side of the way---why, even take the consequences, and be wretchedly served all your days, and compelled, as Swift admonishes, to do all your most necessary business yourself.

To apply this advice to the present time, we would earnestly entreat all Reformers, who mean to get any fraction of their claims, to be deaf to exhortations which call on them to trust at this juncture to any influence or exertions but *their own*. We have narrowly watched the proceedings of our Whig Ministers; and, after all is said that can be said, the end is, we can preach nothing but Pyrrhonism to our readers---rank political Pyrrhonism. We would have them incorrigibly sceptical and not to be persuaded---vulgarly matter-of fact in their philosophy---grateful for no benefits not received---insisting on "sensible phœnomena"---incurably blind to all Spanish fleets "not yet in sight"---unpoetical, unromantic, unimaginative. "Heaven helps them that help themselves;" and so does Government. Let John Bull help himself, and he shall count on assistance. Fortunatlely, what would be wicked in spiritual matters is innocent in temporal. With reference to the former it is written, "Believe and be saved;" but we say unto you, "*Doubt* and be saved." For, doubting if others will save you, it is probable, O John, thou will save thyself. Wherefore, heed not the apostles that are come unto thee with flattering speeches, but proceed right onwards, unmoved, sternly demanding thy rights as though they promised thee nothing. So shalt thou come to political salvation through political *unbelief*.

It is undoubtedly a matter of grave reproach to a government, that its duties cannot be performed without the universal attention of the community being bestowed upon them. The people ought, we conceive, under all circumstances, to take a certain cognizance of the business of government; but it is *mis*government, not government, that can necessitate that active and unremitting occupation in politics which withdraws the poorer classes, in our time, from their proper pursuits, and interferes so grievously with the affairs of industry.

That they should be compelled to act as perpetual overseers of their political estate, quitting their peaceful employments to exercise a constant jealous vigilance in matters foreign to their experience, argues nothing but the lamentable want of honesty in their stewards, which makes such devotion imperative. In those ages called "dark" there was this patch of light at least---the people, if they lived in bondage, lived in ease; misgovernment was the less intolerable that it was less *intelligible*; in argument of state they mixed not, but were glad or grieved, like children, without knowing why. Add beef *quantum suff.*, and "*pain à discretion,*" and there you have them---the well-cased, contented, and perfectly unintellecal animals---the *people* of the feudal ages. But now that this *genus* like the megatherion of the antediluvian world, has disapeared from the earth, together with the phænomena that gave it birth, there has yet to be realized, as the supplement to popular enlightenment---popular repose. It is part of the one-eyed Tory view of things, to denounce education as the fruiful cause of popular disturbance; but a deeper philosophy shows this to be as rational as rating the sun for rising, and abusing those who get up in the morning to greet him. Nevertheless, it is not enough that the people be enlightened; and the problem still remains---how public affairs may be administered without giving employment to the thoughts and passions of every poor artisan in the kingdom. It in not fitting that the passengers in the state coach, who pay for a public conveyance, should be called on every moment to alight and put their shoulders to the wheel.

This, we say, is a matter of grave reproach to any government. Yet so it is; and until a better system or a happier æra shall arrive, it is certain that the people of this country must not abate a jot of their earnestness as actors and interlocutors in the political drama. To themselves and themselves alone they must look for every benefit they mean to obtain. The advice which Demosthenes gives to the Athenian people, with reference to military affairs, may be held strictly applicable at this time, in a political sense, to the people of England:--- if they would conquer, he says, they must take the field *themselves*, and not supinely commit the fortunes of the war to a few elected officers and a band of foreign mercenaries; who make war, he adds; *not on their country's proper foes*, but on her *allies*. But why do not their favourite public speakers propound the same counsels which *he* gives them? He will tell them why---they want their votes and favour, and would not for the world offend them by alluding to their own culpable supineness. These men, he says, desire to receive the suffrages of the people---to be their elected champions---"but not with intent to act any manly part" [How well does this describe the professing candidates, with their noisy ardour on the hustings and their silent treachery in the House! Nor is it difficult to apply what follows to another class---the *Reform Bill* Reformers and Finality placemen; with whom one liberal step in a political lifetime amounts to a claim to be quartered on the public for ever, for gratitude and pay.] "And even," saith Demosthenes, "if there be one of another metal, not unequal to a valiant action, he---reposing on the glory and renown of the city, [read, resting on the honours of the Reform Bill,] and secure in the dwindled forces of the enemy, [Tories in a minority,] *just says you with hopes*---believes nothing substantial is called for, [Finality,] and, in return for all this---regards the public treasure as his natural inheritance!"

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The *Standard* indignantly protests against a remark in last week's *Spectator*, that "the Church cannot or will not give the commonest schooling to a tithe of those who need it," and that she offers "a ridiculous and bigoted opposition to the education of the whole people," on the sole ground that the "clergy are not to have exclusive control of the fund." Our contemporary says, that these assertions are, for the "extent of their untruthfulness, quite outrageous;" and attempts to controvert them---with what success the reader will judge.

"The *Spectator* ought to be aware, that by a late enumeration it was found that the Church has now actually under its care *more than a million* of the children of the poor. Will the *Spectator* take the trouble to calculate the numbers of our combined population, and then, allowing for the higher and the middling classes, and the children of Dissenters, &c. to estimate the extent of the error of its prodigious assertion, that the Church 'cannot or will not give the commonest schooling to *a tithe of those who need it*,' and to admit, with its usual candour, the injustice of such a charge?

"But, secondly, we are told that the Church opposes the Pantheon system, solely 'because the clergy are not to have exclusive control of the fund.' Now what is the fact? Originating, for several years past, the sum of £20,000 per annum, in aid of public education. These grants have been distributed, with the most entire impartiality, between Churchmen and Dissenters. The National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, have been allowed to present any number of cases for aid they chose; and that aid has been given, on exactly equal terms, to both.

"Now against this system of distribution, when have the clergy or the members of the Church protested? Let the *Spectator* show us, if it can, a single instance of opposition to this plan, which has now been in existence for more than six years. With what show of justice, then, can it be said, that the clergy demand or desire the 'exclusive control of the fund?'"

The "enumeration" we have never seen; indeed we never heard of it before. Will the *Standard* say, when and by whom it was made? Lord John Russell desired the Poor-Law Commissioners to furnish him with some educational statistics, which would have comprised the enumeration referred to by the *Standard*; but these returns have not been forwarded, Until satisfied of the trustworthiness of the census, we must doubt the result which it shows, for it is at variance with other known and undoubted facts.

On reference to Mr. Porter's collection of official tables, we found the total number of children in England and Wales under fifteen years of age put down at 4,115,562 in the census of 1821; since which period, no distinction of ages has been made. Of course, a considerable portion of the children were mere infants; those under five were 1,566,268; and it is fair to deduct half of that number from the total of 4,115,562, for those incapable of receiving instruction at school. The remainder will be 3,332,428. According to the ratio of increase ascertained in 1831, the number of children fit to be sent to infant and higher scoools would be, in 1839, about 4,665,398. For the purposes of the present calculation, all the children of the upper and middle classes, and those belonging to Dissenters and Catholics, must be deducted from the total named. We have no data for ascertaining with precision the number so to be subtracted, but we are surely not beyond the mark in taking it at one-half of the whole: which would leave 2,332,699 children to be educated by the Church; and of these the *Standard* says, more than one million, or almost half of the whole, *are* actually under the Church's care.

If this is the case, what becomes of recent well-authenticated statements of the grievous deficiency in the means of education? Mr. Stanley's Committee of last session reported, that in Manchester only one child in 35 receives instruction, and in a large portion of the Metropolitan districts one in 27. According to Mr. Wyse, there were last year (see his speech in the House of Commons on the 24th June 1838,) 2,207,692 children in England and Wales, between the ages of seven and fourteen, receiving "no instruction whatever." Go below the age of seven, and the number would be

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largely augmented---to the extent probably of two millions. Of these a portion belong to the upper and middle classes; and it may be supposed that they receive some instruction, but the great bulk, like those between seven and fourteen, receive "no instruction whatever." It is safe to conclude, that nearly four millions of children in England and Wales are totally destitute of the means of instruction; and that would leave only about 600,000 pupils for Churchmen and Dissenters together. And we suspect that this number is not far from the truth. Where is the *Standard's* million to be found? Mr. Colquhoun stated in the House of Commons, that altogether 500,000 children *had been* educated---*were not now receiving instruction*---in the National or Church Schools. To make out even a considerable part of the million under the "Church's care," we suspect the *Standard* will have to go to the Sunday Schools: though it were a notable farce to call two or three hours a week spent in gabbing over a catechism, not very intelligible even to those who have it by rote, "education."

The *Standard* refers to the grant of 20,000l. in aid of public education, which the Church has not opposed though impartially distributed among Churchmen and Dissenters. The principle of distribution has worked so well for Churchmen---for that class which needs assistance least---that it would be strange if they had opposed it. From 1834 to 1838 inclusive, Churchmen received from that fund 69,700l., Dissenters only 35,000l. It is *now* proposed to abandon that mode of appropriation, for one which would give the Church no advantage over the less wealthy Dissenters; and *that* scheme they do oppose, on false pretences. We allude not only to fierce articles in the Tory newspapers, but to the temperate speeches of Lord Ashley, Sir Robert Inglis, and Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons. The grand objection to the new plan is its irreligion. The *Standard* stigmatizes it was the "Pantheon system." Now, in order to show that whatever other faults the system may have, this charge at least is absolutely groundless, it will be only necessary to quote the "minute" of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed by the Queen to superintend the applicat on of any sums which Parliament may vote for the purposes of Education: the minute is dated 11th of April 1839---

Read the following scheme for the future guidance of the Committee, viz.

"To found a school, in which candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the poorer classes may acquire the knowledge necessary to the exercise of their future profession, and may be practised in the most approved methods of religious and moral training and instruction.

"This school to include a model school, in which children of all ages, from three to fourteen, may be taught and trained in sufficient numbers to form an infant school, as well as schools for children above seven.

"Religious instruction to be considered as general and special.

"Religion to be combined with the whole matter of instruction, and to regulate the entire system of discipline.

"Periods to be set apart for such peculiar doctrinal instruction as may be required for the religious training of the children.

"To appoint a chaplain to conduct the religious instruction of children whose parents or guardians belong to the Established Church.

"The present or natural guardian of any other child to be permitted to secure the attendance of the licensed minister of his own persuasion, at the period appointed for special religious instruction, in order to give such instruction apart.

"To appoint a licensed minister to give such special religious instruction wherever the number of children in attendance on the model school belonging to any religious body, dissenting from the Established Church, is such as to appear to this Committee to require such special provision.

"A portion of every day to be devoted to the reading of the Scriptures in the school, under the general direction of the committee and superintendence of the Rector. Roman Catholics, if their parents or guardians require it, to read their own version of the Scriptures, either at the time fixed for reading the Scriptures, or at the hours of special instruction.

"To arrange the classes in separate rooms or sections of the same apartments, divided by partitions, so as to enable the simultaneous method to be applied to 40 or 50 children of similar proficiency.

"To adopt means to assemble a greater number of children for simultaneous instruction on subjects not too technical as to require a division into classes of 50.

"To include instruction in industry as a special department of the moral training of the children.

"To give such a character to the matter of instruction in the school as to keep it in close relation with the condition of workmen and servants.

"Besides the physical training of the children in various employments, to introduce such exercises during the hours of recreation as will develop their strength and activity.

"To render the moral training of the children at all times an object of special solicitude.

"NORMAL SCHOOL.

"To provide apartments for the residence of the candidate.

"To construct the class-rooms so as to afford the candidate teachers an opportunity of attending each class in the Model School without distracting the attention of the children or of the teacher.

"To provide means for the instruction of the candidate teachers in the theory of their art, and for furnishing them with whatever knowledge is necessary for success in it.

"To appoint a Rector to give lectures on the method and matter of instruction, and on the whole art of training children of the poor. To regulate the reading and exercises of the candidate teachers, and to examine them. To determine the order in which they are admitted to the practice of their art in the school, and at length intrusted with the conjoint management of classes, and to superintend their ultimate examination, subject to the rules of this Committee.

"The religious instruction of the candidate teachers to form an essential and prominent element of their studies; and no certificate to be granted unless the authorized religious teacher have previously attested his confidence in the character, religious knowledge, and zeal of the candidate whose religious instruction he has superintended.

"The religious instruction of all candidate teachers connected with the Established Church to be committed to the Chaplain; and the special religious instruction to be committed (in any case in which a wish to that effect is expressed) to the licensed minister of the religious persuasion of the candidate teacher, who is to attend the school at stated periods, to assist and examine the candidate teachers in their reading on religious subjects, and to afford them spiritual advice.

"The candidate teachers in all other respects to conform to such regulations as respects the entire internal economy of the household as may be issued by the Rector, with the approval of this Committee.

"To provide accommodation in the Model School for at least 450 children, who should lodge in the household; viz. 120 infants, 200 boys and girls receiving ordinary instruction, and 50 boys and 50 girls receiving superior instruction, and 30 children probably absent from sickness or other causes.

"To establish a day school of 150 or 200 children of all ages and both sexes in which the candidate teachers may realize the application of the best methods of instruction, under the limitations and obstructions which must arise in a small village or town day school.

"GRANTS TO SOCIETIES.---A grant not exceeding 2,500l. to be made to the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, for the establishment of their Normal Schools, but no further grant to be made.

"SECRETARY AND INSPECTORS.---To appoint a Secretary. To appoint Inspectors, not exceeding at first two in number, to carry on an inspection of schools which have been or may be hereafter aided by grants of public money; and to convey to conductors and teachers of private schools in different parts of the country a knowledge of all improvements in the art of teaching, and likewise to report to this committee the progress made in education from year to year.

"GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS.---To grant gratuities to such teachers as may appear to deserve encouragement.

"GRANTS FOR BUILDING SCHOOLS.---Not to adhere invariably to the rule which confines grants to the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society; and not to give the preference in all cases whatever to the school to which the largest proportion is subscribed. To advance in no case more than one-half of the expense of building a school. To expend in grants for the building of schools not more in any one year than 10,000l."

It requires more than ordinary perversity to affirm that religious instruction is not an essential and prominent part of the system of education or which the heads are given in the Privy Council's "minute;" and the charge against it by its more cunning opponents is that it countenances *all* sorts of religion. It does permit religious teachers of every denomination to give instruction on peculiar points of faith at stated times; and it is only on such a plan that *national* education becomes practicable. There are ninety different sects of Christians in this country; and if the Legislature decrees that the doctrines of the one dominant sect shall be taught to all who frequent the National Schools, of course it excludes the children belonging to the other eighty-nine sects. When, therefore, the Church clergy and their abettors make a point of excluding from the schools teachers of other religious denominations, and of inculcating the doctrines of the Establishment upon the scholars, they virtually oppose the education of the whole people; and for the reason assigned by us---that they cannot control the funds; which is only another mode of saying that they cannot control the system, and shape it to their own purposes.

Our main objection to the new plan is that its operation is too limited. The fund is extremely small---only 40,000l.---for so great an object. But it is something to make a beginning. For the first time in this country, an attempt will be made to educate the children of the poor on rational principles. Peculiar religious opinions are to form no bar to the acquisition of secular knowledge. Religious instruction is to be combined with moral and physical training. Hitherto the education of the poor has been confined to some wretched scraps of reading and writing, and the learning by rote of a few hymns and passages of Scripture, neglected by nearly all in a few weeks or months after they leave school. They have been parroted with words, of which they often did not know the meaning, instead of being shown the properties of objects: the great book of nature has been a sealed book to their unawakened faculities: of the laws of creation, of the conditions of their being---of all, in short, that it concerns man to know, and on the knowledge of which depends his wordly happiness---they have been left in ignorance, and at the mercy of such feeble glimmerings of perception as the uninstructed senses can acquire. *Now*, some attention will be paid to the physical and moral capabilities of the children. And the instruction is to commence at the early age of three; so that what can be effected by training "a child in the way he should go" will be fairly tried. It is a common remark, that since the spread of "education," crime has increased, certainly not been diminished: but what sort of education has been imparted? What really useful knowledge has been taught the youthful pauper? Which means of home enjoyment and social relaxation have been placed within his reach? What principles of moral rectitute have been instilled in the noisy and heated school-rooms, where the master and mistress needed instruction themselves as much as their pupils? A principal recommendation and a striking feature of the new plan is, that the teachers themselves are to be "brought up to the business." If the number of schools, such as are now in course of multiplication, were increased fifty-fold, and teachers selected, as they are now, chiefly because they have failed to procure other means of subsistence, lamentation over the immorality of the people and the spread of crime would not be diminished. Education, in the proper sense of the term---that which draws out and improves the faculties of the whole being---physical and moral training, not mere born-book "schooling"---is needed. The Legislature will be called upon to sanction this attempt at improvement; and it will indeed be a melancholy and disgraceful result if religious bigotry should mark it. And this we repeat to Tories eager for office---that they cannot by possibility take any course more likely to reconcile dissatisfied Reformers to the continuance of Whigs in power, than that which their newspaper press it now pursuing, in opposition to the first effort of the Government of this country to found a system of popular education on a just principle. ---*Spectator*,

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

PREPARATIONS for another election are becoming general. Every provincial newspaper supplies more or less of electioneering intelligence. It is evident that the Whigs cannot weather another session, though they may rub through the present, with the Melbourne House of Commons; and as the Tories expect a large addition to their numbers in the next House---and stand in need of it to counteract the now ascertained hostility of the Court---they would speedily dissolve Parliament should they regain office. Under these circumstances, the preparations for an election can hardly be regarded as premature; and some investigation of the relative strength and prospects of parties becomes interesting and may be useful.

The first question is---how stand the registries? The success of the Tories last autumn we find thus described in our own file; which we did our best at the time to render reliable for subsequent consultation---

"The registration in England proceeds as it began—favourably for the Tories, adversely for the Liberals. We look in vain for the record of Liberal gains in town or country. * * The *Morning Chronicle* proclaims that the registration is disastrous to the Tories, and that the Whigs are triumphant! Its own columns, furnished detailed accounts of the proceedings, exhibit the utter falcity of this assertion."*

Too easily might we quote proofs of this statement, but it is unnecessary. Few will deny that, since the general election in 1837, the strength of the Conservative party on the registries has been augmented materially. There is however, another point for consideration: will even the *registered* Liberals vote to nearly the full extent of their number? On this head, we possess some peculiar, though possibly not exclusive, information which we can trust. For instance, on the authority of an active Whig, much employed in the drudgery of elections in a provincial borough with about 20,000 inhabitants, we learn that the Liberals, consisting chiefly of shopkeepers and mechanics, had resolved not again to offend their wealthy Tory customers by returning a Whig Member---and no Radical has a chance in the place alluded to. Our informant deplored the determination, but could not, blame those who adopted it; for he confessed, that much pecuniary loss had been sustained by these men in support of their principles, and that they had been disappointed in the advantages expected from a Liberal Administration. For many years one Whig and one Tory had been returned; but at the next election the success of *two* Tories is certain. There is similar information, though not so precise and direct, with regard to other boroughs in the same part of the country.

But Parliament may not be dissolved till after another registration, when the Liberal numbers may be increased, and new vigour infused into their ranks. How are they to be inspirited? Grant that, at present, a kind of vague "loyalty" has been excited, which might stimulate numbers to support "the Queen's men"—it will assuredly evaporate before next October: it lacks substance, and will disappear under the operation of reflection and weightier motives, affecting the material welfare of voters and their families. At the last election, when the Whigs were less damaged, and her Majesty far more popular than she is now—when even sober politicians were sanguine of benefit from the change at Court—the cry of "the Queen and Reform" did little for the party that raised it. Besides, the *bettering* of the registries is the question; and for the performance of that tiresome duty, it would be difficult to excite enthusiasm at any time, by any means. In the heat and bustle of an election, great effects are sometimes produced by an adroit use of a popular sentiment or prejudice; but success in the Registration Courts must mainly depend upon the comparative diligence, money, and influence of the contending parties. If, therefore, it be true, as the Ministerial journals assert, that a revival of "loyalty" has taken place, and that, forgetting past disappointment, the constituencies are resolved to support those Ministers who "protect the Queen from insolent Tory domination" ---if the age of chivalry has returned, and a gallant determination to keep Lady Normanby in the Royal Bedchamber has swallowed up every other care,---wait not for another registration, but strike while the iron is hot; hoist the petticoat in every hustings, and let "The Queen and her Bedchamber" be the Reformers' rally-cry to the poll!

Say that Ministers will not depend entirely upon public sympathy for the Queen, but deserve liberal support by promising good measures both of institutional and administrative Reform. The chief difficulty they would encounter, lies in the general scepticism as to their being in earnest. Where is the security that their measures, will be *carried*---that popular aid and the Crown's, power will be employed to control the Lord's majority? It is impossible to feel reliance on the accomplishment of Whig promises. Last week, Ministers were turned adrift "without a character," and how are they to regain it? They will have no opportunity of proving their sincerity, until strengthened in a new House of Commons; and how can Ministers obtain an increase of force in the House of Commons, with a prevalent suspicion of their treachery to the Liberal cause? It would seem, then, that the promise. from *the present men*, of good measures, coupled with the "loyal" feeling of which Whig journalists make so much, will not have the desired effect of rousing popular enthusiasm in their behalf, or of inducing dependent electors to incur pecuniary loss and the enmity of powerful Tories for the sake of returning Government candidates. It might be possible to make such changes in the *personnel* of the Administration as would procure credence for its professions: men of untarnished reputation might possibly be induced to join some of the present Ministers in a new Cabinet. Where are those men; what are their dispositions; and what is the real design of the present Cabinet? These questions must be satisfactorily answered before any politician, not fitted by credulity or dishonesty to be a tool in Lord Melbourne's hands, can pretend that a reconstruction of the Cabinet on a truly Liberal basis is to be expected.

What, then, should real Reformers do? Out of the general wreck, they should strive to preserve the most valuable articles. Even in the present Parliament there are those who have not "bowed the knee to Baal"—who have not held themselves ready at a Ministers bidding, or gone to "the Offices, with their votes and consciences in hand, saying, "What will you give us for these?" Out of Parliament, though probably not much known beyond narrow circles, every one can name some, in all respects better qualified for enlightened legislation, than nineteen-twentieths of those who fill the House of Commons. The state of the working population induces us to mention one description of persons—rare indeed, and the élite of their order, but yet to be found in every district—who might, most advantageously to all classes, be introduced into the Legislature. There are men of moderate means and inexpensive habits; distinct, on the one hand, from the *nouveaux riches*—that pestilent set whose ambition is to figure in a court-dress and dine with a lord—and on the other from the frothy spouters who have brought the Chartist movement into deep descredit: there are such men, for we have occasionally met with them, capable of thinking soundly and of expressing their thoughts well and forcibly: their sympathies are with the working population, though themselves so superior to the mass: their practical knowledge is greatly needed in Parliament, and their appearance in the Legislature would be most grateful as well as useful to the discontented and unrepresented majority of the people. This hint will be understood in several constituencies, which we do not name at present, but we shall keep them in our eye, and say more when the best time arrives.---*Spectator*, *May* 18.

* *Spectator*, 6th Ocober 1838.

ELECTION TALK.

The election for Hertford was severely contested. The Tories kept back their candidate till the day of nomination was close at hand; when he appeared in the person of Sir Minto Farquhar, a gentleman hitherto "unknown to fame," and whose principal distinction is relationship to Lord Reay. However, Sir Minto was staunchly supported by the Tories, and made it a hard struggle with Mr. Cowper to regain his seat as the following account of the progress of the poll on Tuesday, the day of election, will show.

At *nine* o'clock, the numbers were---for Cowper, 62; Farquhar, 54; majority, 8.

At *ten* o'clock,---Farquhar, 86; Cowper, 83; majority, 3.

At *eleven* o'clock, the candidatee were equal, each having polled 136 votes.

At *twelve* o'clock---Cowper, 171; Farquhar, 161; majority 10.

At *one* o'clock---Farquhar, 195; Cowper, 189; majority, 10.

At *two* o'clock --Cowper, 227; Farquhar, 221; majority, 6.

At *three* o'clock, no publication of the numbers was made; and from that hour to the final close of the poll, at *four* o'clock, the utmost activity and bustle predominated. When the poll closed, the statements were various; the Conservative Committee giving Mr. Cowper a majority of 18, while his friends claimed one of 19.

Precisely at *four* o'clock the poll was closed; and the Mayor announced, that at *five* o'clock he would officially declare the numbers for each candidate, and make the return.

The interval of time was filled up with the usual fun and humour which attend an election contest; and at the hour stated, the Returning Officer, followed by the two candidates and their respective friends, appeared on the hustings: when the Mayor announced the final state of the poll to be---

For Mr. Cowper.....	297
Sir Minto Farquhar.....	278
Majority.....	19

and declared the Honourable William Francis Cowper to be duly elected a burgees to serve in Parliament for the borough of Hertford.

According to the *Times*, the Whig majority was secured by bribery at the rate of 15l. per head. We venture to surmise that the Tories were not too virtuous to use the same means, though with less success. Lord Ingestrie, Lord Grimston, Lord Alford, and Captain Cust, were personally active for Sir Minto Farquhar, in whose support the Salisbury influence was also strenoously exerted. Mr. Thomas Duncombe gave Mr. Cowper the powerful aid of his popularity and electioneering talents. Mr. Duncombe was welcomed heartily by his old constituents.

Notwithstanding the great efforts made by both, it would seem either that a considerable portion of the constituency refused to take any part in the contest, or that the number of voters in Hertford has been reduced. In 1837, Mr. Cowper polled 378, and Lord Mahon 306 voters---together 684. On Tuesday, the total number given was 575. The Whig candidate polled 71 fewer, and the Tory 28 fewer, than in 1837. The Whig majority has fallen from 72 to 42. Under these circumstances, the following remarks from Mr. Cowper at the close of the election are scarcely justified; and it ill becomes the Ministerialists to shout "Io triumphe"---

"He could not but feel, that in the present situation of the country, that being the only election in progress, and the only appeal made to the constituted body of the community of Hertford, it must have occupied a very prominent station in the eyes of the country. The opinions of the constituency of Hertford had been speculated upon in the daily newspapers; nay, even the address which he had the honour of issuing---an address prepared in rather a rough style, and meant only to answer for a single day---had undergone the misfortune of being immortalized in the columns of the *Times* newspaper, and made the subject-matter of comment on both sides the question. In consequence of the comments on that address, and of the great push which had been made against him, the question had been put to the electors of Hertford for decision upon the recent conduct of Sir Robert Peel; and the electors of Hertford had returned a verdict condemnatory of that conduct, and in approbation of her Majesty's refusal to meet the views of that right honourable baronet. He trusted the decision would have that moral effect throughout the country which he fully expected."
Spectator, May 18.

Sir Robert Peel has returned the following answer to a requisition calling upon him to stand for North Lancashire in the event of a vacancy. It is addressed to Mr. R. T. Parker, M.P, for Preston.

"Whitehall, April 22, 1839.

"My dear Sir---I request that you will express to the gentlemen who signed the requisition which you placed in my hand on Saturday last, my deep sence of the honour which they have conferred upon me. Nothing could be more gratifying to me than to represent in Parliament my native county, and to have the opportunity of partly repaying the many obligations which I owe to it, by the faithful and sedulous discharge of the various duties which that high trust involves. There is but one obstacle to my compliance with the requisition thus made to me; but it is an insuperable one, and it arises from the influence of feelings kindred to those which would make a connexion with North Lancashire so flattering and so satisfactory to me. I have for some years past represented a constituency to which I am bound by many ties besides those which form the ordinary relation between a member and his constituents; and it would be so painful to me by any act of mine to relinqnish the trust which, though their confidence and kindness, has been repeatedly renewed, that I must gratefully and respectfully decline to present myself as a candidate even for the Northern division of Lancashire.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
"ROBERT PEEL."
Spectator, May 18.

THE "Boon" OF CHEAP POSTAGE.

Little as we expect either of practical or theoretical improvement at the hands of the present Ministers, we think they may be compelled to yield to the general demand for the Uniform Penny Postage. They have not a semblance of decent excuse for refusal. The pretence of revenue is a sheer impertinence. Is it the property of these Ministers, or their own property, that the people seek to deal with? If the House of Commons choose to incur a risk of revenue from one source of supply, it is the function of that House to make good the deficiency by other means. But in the first instance, there is no need of fresh taxes---the money can be borrowed, till, by virtue of enormously-increased communication at the low rate, the Post-office receipts equal those derived from the present high rates; and there is reason to believe that such a result would soon be attained. The Government found no difficulty in raising twenty millions for the slaveholders and when the Canada expenses must be provided for, there will be no demur about a fresh loan. It is only when some popular measure requires temporary aid that Ministers profess to care for the cost.

Some persons talk of the "boon" of cheap postage. It is no boon, but the people's right; which, instead of resisting and retarding it by every pettifogging impediment, such as these men have permitted their officials to throw in the way, a patriotic Government would have established of its own accord.

Some fear that the Tories, who have thus far been more fair and friendly to Mr. Hill's plan than the Ministers, will oppose cheap postage when offered by the Whig. This would be a crowning impolicy. Recent and actual occurrences show that the Tories have no popularity to spare. By resistances to an improvement so generally desired as the Uniform Penny Postage still more than even their narrow views on the Education question they would essentially assist the Whigs to retain office, and to make their own banishment perpetual.---*Spectator*,

M. A. Piron, under director of the administration of the Post-office, has published an important memorial upon that establishment, as regards the postage of the letters and the public revenue. Our readers are aware of the ameliorations introduced in the Post-office since 1830, through the indefatigable activity of M. Conte, of whom M. Piron has been one of the most efficient assistants and the most devoted to the cause of improvements. In all the useful ameliorations made by these gentlemen in the system of communication, the postage of letters remained the same. M. Piron contends that the tax is too high, and founds his opinion on incontrovertible facts. He proposes a new system of tariff and collection, which would produce a revolution in the number of letters conveyed by the mail, and prove extremely beneficial to public prosperity. The services already rendered by M. Piron, the studies he made in England, whither he was sent to regulate the last Post-office regulations, of which trade daily experiences the advantages, give considerable weight to his opinion on the subject.---*Courier Francais*.

We have great pleasure in referring to the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of Mr. Rowland Hill's postage plan. On Tuesday week a measure will be introduced, founded on the report of the committee on Post Office Inquiry; and to whatever alterations the details may be subjected, we are assured that the essentials of that plan will be adopted by the government. The importance of this intelligence will be duly estimated by the public especially the commercial community. We have received from ths mercantile committee of postage a specimen of the proposed stamp; it formed the envelope to their invitation to meet them at the Mansion House, yesterday, and we were at once struck with the simplicity of the plan and the unforgeable character of the "permit." The meeting was postponed on account of the intention of government to adopt the plan, but hereafter we may have occasion to return to the subject, and endeavour to deduce a not uninteresting practical moral from the progress of the question.

FRANCE.

Exhaustion seems to have followed the long Ministerial crisis in France. The Opposition decline, for the present, the task, which they will soon resume, of annoying the King and his Ministers. When the large sum of twelve hundred thousand francs for secret-service-money was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies Odillon Barrot said he would agree to it as a matter of necessity in times of disorder, not as a vote of confidence. The Minister of Public Works in the Mole Cabinet declared, that when he left office, there was half a million of francs in the secret-service-chest; but that sum must have been entirely spent by the interim Ministry, for the present Ministers state that the fund is exhausted. On this point much curiosity is excited.

SOULT has declared that he will not continue the practice of subsidizing the Ministerial newspapers. From 1814 to the present time, every French Ministry has kept in its pay two or three Paris journals of large circulation, and about twenty provincial papers. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* say---

"Perhaps Prince Polignac paid less to the press than any Prime Minister from 1814 downwards; but he had the *Universal* nearly supported with the Government allowance. These subventions to the newspapers have always been paid out of the secret-service-money; and the *Journal des Dbeats* has generally received 480l. per month, or 5,760l. per annum, for the support it has given to the Government for the time being.

"The Cabinet of the 12th of May has decided that it will continue this system no longer; that it will have a journal of its own, supported by itself, to defend it officially; but that no secret-service-money shall be expended either in Paris or in the departments for purchasing the support of the press. The *Journal des Debats* has been waiting in silence to have this decision. it has now been come to. The 1,2000 francs per month will no longer be sent to M. Bertin Devaux; and from this time forward the *Debats* must support itself on its own merits. This it will doubtless be able to do; but in the departments the Government press will be scarcely able to exist any longer. The readers of journals in the departments (*i. e.* those who take in journals and pay the subscriptions to them) are either Legitimists or Liberals. The Legitimists will not take in Government papers; and the Liberals yet more strictly reject them. Thus, many a newspaper hitherto supporting the Government cause will be obliged to suspend its publications in default of subscribers."

If SOULT persevere in his stoppage of the supplies, the result may be the removal of some restrictions on the liberty of the press in France.

"This state of things has given rise to a new class of ideas and proposals; M. de Lamartine has taken the lead. He says, 'abolish the cautin-mony, so ruinous in its amount;' 'abolish the stamp-duty,' so heavy on such small journals as those published in this country; and 'abolish the tax for the the transmission of journals into the deprtments;' and then there will be journals enough to defend the cause of order and the law, without its being necessary to grant subventions or permiums to any."

It appears that the French are extending their dominion in Africa. A telegrahhic despatch from Toulon to the Minister of War and Marine states---

"The port and town of Jigelli are in our power. A combined movement by land and sea insured the gaining possession of them. The attack took place by sea. The troops of the Marine rivalled each other in ardour and courage. The town is coveted by advanced works, constructed on the heights commanding it. The occupation is complete. This opperation has been conducted with as much ability as vigour by the Chief d'Escadron of the Staff De-salle. M. de Marque, commanding the port of Stora, commanded the marine."

Jigelli, or Gygel, is a mail port, situated East of Cape Cavallo half-way between Bugia and Cape Bujaroni.

It appears from the Paris papers of Tuesday, that much uneasiness prevails in the French capital. The *Courier Français*, in an article which has attracted attention, asserts that the measures of the Government to put down secret societies have failed, and that they exists to an alarming extent. Arrests were taking place hourly and large, additions were made to the guard garrison of Paris. The guard at the Tuileries was strongly reinforced. The *National* says, that the demands for passports from persons leaving Paris has not been so great since the panic which proceeded the Revolution of 1830. The distress of the working population, from want of employment and food, is extreme.

A good deal of talk has arisen out of a visit of Theirs to the King. He dined at the Tuileries on Tuesday.

THE FRIENDS OF THE QUEEN'S YOUTH.

A SOCIETY of respectable gentlemen, calling themselves Friends of Religious Freedom, and consisting to a great extent of Dissenters, dined together one day this week, and after the cloth was removed spouted a prodigious deal of nonsense. As a specimen of the oratory, we quote the following passage from the speech of Mr. Baines, M. P., as reported in the *Morning Chronicle*.—

"What was the claim set up by the dominant Tory party? That our young Queen should be allowed to have *no associates*---not merely male associates, but none of those who *have been associated with her from the earliest part of her life*---*who had inculcated in her patriotic mind lessons of patriotism*, which it would be the greatest glory of her reign to maintain."

Now it was impossible, if Sir Robert Peel had desired it ever so much, to remove from the Palace the young Queen's earlist associates---and for the simple, reason, that *they* hold no ostensible office in the Household. As for the patriotic lessons "inculcated"---can Mr. Baines select one from the following list of the Queen's female attendants, who had any share in her education?

Dutchess of Sutherland,	Lady Forbes,
Marchioness of Normanby,	Lady C. Barrington,
Marchioness of Breadalbane,	Lady C. Coply,
Marchioness of Tavistock,	Lady Harriet Clive,
Countess of Burlington,	Mrs. G. Campbell,
Countess of Carlemont,	Mrs. Brand,
Lady Barham,	Miss Cocks,
Lady Portman,	Miss Pitt,
Lady Lyttleton,	Miss Paget,
Lady Gardner.	Miss Murray.

Of these twenty ladies, no fewer than eleven---Lady Normanby, Lady Barham, Lady Portman, Lady Gardner, Lady Forbes, Lady H. Clive, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Cocks, Miss Pitt, Miss Paget, and Miss Murray---belong to Tory families; and the "lessons of Patriotism" they would have inculcated, had they been among the Queen's youthful associates, would have been tinged with *Toryism*.

The fact is, that the most intimate friends of the Queen's early days were the Ladies Jenkinson---Tories; and her Majesty's Governess was the Tory Dutchess of Northumberland. Sir Robert Peel would not have objected to place any or all of those ladies about the Royal person. At her Majesty's express desire, he offered to make the Earl of Liverpool Lord Steward.

There *are two* associates of Queen Victoria's youth at the Palace; but there is little cordiality between her Majesty and one of them---her mother. The Dutchess of Kent's removal was not required by Sir Robert Peel. The other is the Baroness Lehzen; and Sir Robert never thought of requiring her absence.---*Spec.*

SPAIN.

The *Eco del Aragon* of the 12th inst. gives the following dispatch, sent by the Spanish Ambassador at Paris to the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, who communicated it to the Commandant at St. Sebastian:---"I have to inform you that the French Government has announced to me its intention to reinforce the cruisers on the coast of Spain, in order to prevent any landing hostile to the cause of her Majesty; concurring with our ships in watching the coast and placing them at the disposal of our competent maritime authorities, to be employed in insuring free communications between port and port, in facilitating military operations, in transporting troops and ammunition, and, by timely manœuvres, defeating the movement of the partisans of Don Carlos."

GERMAN STORY.

Some 30 years ago a young lady, the only daughter of a noble house in the north of Germany, from having been one of the most cheerful girls became subject to fits of the deepest melancholy. All the entreaties of her parents were insufficient to draw from her the reason of it; to their affection she was cold, to their caresses rude; and, though society failed to enliven her, she bore her part in it with a power and venom of sarcasm that were as strange to her former character as they were unbecoming her sex and youth. The parents contrived, during her temporary absence from home, to investigate the contents of her writing-desk, but no indications of a concealed or disappointed passion were to be found, and it was equally clear that no papers had been removed. The first news they heard of her was that the house in which she was visiting had been burnt to the ground; that she had been saved with difficulty, though her room was not in that part of the building where the fire had commenced; that her escape had at first been taken for granted, and that when her door was burst open she was found still dressed and seated in her usual melancholy attitude, with her eyes fixed on the ground.

She returned home neither altered in manner nor changed in demeanour, and as painfully brilliant in conversation when forced into it. Within two months of her return the house was burnt to the ground, and her mother perished in the flames; she was again found in the same state as on the former ocasion, suffered herself to be led away without eagerness or, did not alter her deportment upon hearing the fate of her mother made no attempt to console her father, and replied to, the condolence of her friends with a bitterness and scorn almost demoniacal. The father and daughter removed to aspa for change of scene.

On the night of their arrival the hotel was in flames; but this time the fire began in her apartment, for from her window were the sparks first seen toissue, and again was she found dressed, seated, and in a reverie. The hotel was the property of the sovereign of the little state in which the spa was situated. An investigation took place; she was arrested, and at once confessed that on each of the three occasions she had been the culprit; that she could not tell wherefere, except that she had an irresistible longing to set houses on fire. Each time she had striven against it as long as she could, but was unable to withstand; that this longing first supervened a few weeks after she had been seized with a sudden depression of spirits; that she felt a hatred to all the world, but had strength to refrain from oaths and curses against it. She is at this moment in a madhouse, where she was at first allowed some liberty, but after an exhibition of homocidal monomania towards a child, of a ferocity most appalling, it was found necessary to apply the severest restraint. She still possesses her memory, her reasoning powers, her petulent wit, and observes the most scrupulous delicacy.—*Monthly Law Magazine.*

BEWARE OF WIDOWS.—An unparalleled matrimonial adventure has taken place during the last week in Dudley. A Mr. Wragg, patent smoke-bottle maker, a few years ago paid his addresses to a Mrs. Bradley, in Bermingham-street, Dudley, but after a long intimacy he proved faithless, and a few weeks ago commenced paying his addresses to Mrs. Lane, of the same town. Mrs. Lane, happening to be on terms of friendship with her fair rival, was determined to punish Mr. Wragg for his faithlessness. Feigning to receive his addresses with tenderness, she consented that the bans of marriage should be published in Wordsley Church, and, being experienced in the forms necessary to be undergone, she undertook to have them published herself. This she did; but instead of giving her own she gave that of Mrs, Lydia Bradley. So far all went well; but the difficulties to be overcome were greater. The morning for the celebration came, and with it came Mr. Wragg to the house of his new love. Mrs. Lane received him with smiles, ready attired in her wedding-dress, and informed him that if he would wait ten minutes whilst she made some little preparation, and put on her veil, she would accompany him. She then went up stairs and transferred her wedding garments to Mrs. Bradley, who descended duly veiled and decorated for the ceremony. It is customory in Dudley for the bridegroom to lead the way to church, accompanied by the bridesmaid, the father and bride bringing up the *cortége*. In this order the party arrived at church. The trepidation of the representative of Mrs. Lane may be more easily conceived than described. The ceremony was entered upon; eye, and such was the modest trepidation of poor Wragg, that he went throughout it without raising his eyes, or noticing that the name of his bride was Lydia Bradly, and not Nancy Lane. After leaving the alter, recovering his spirits, the gay Benedict attempted to steal a kiss. He was successful; but what words can depict his astonishment, his indignation to behold the face was not *Nancy's* but *Lydia's*! The sequel only remains to be told; the bridegroom, who had been audibly consoling himself upon the prospect of being "independent for life" with Mrs. Lane's property, sought instant redress by applying to an attorney. Alas! the gentleman of the law told him that his only remedy was an application for a divorce, but he would not be answerable for the amount of the costs, so the faithless Mr. Wragg has been obliged to put up with his misfortune, to the no small amusement of the whole town. Bell's Life in London.

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